

ENTERTAINMENTS

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EXCLUSIVE AGENTS:

MOUTRIE'S.

[31-1]

THEATRE ROYAL.

UNDER the Distinguished Patronage of H.E. THE GOVERNOR. Sir F. H. MAY, K.C.M.G.

"THE QUANTS"

LAST 4 NIGHTS! LAST 4 NIGHTS! LAST 4 NIGHTS!
TO-NIGHT (WEDNESDAY), MARCH 10th,
LAST NIGHT OF THE THIRD PROGRAMME.

THURSDAY—THE QUANTS' FAMOUS FIRST PROGRAMME.

FRIDAY—THE QUANTS' "SELECTION" PROGRAMME.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON—MATINEE AT 3.30 P.M.
(SPECIAL PRICES).SATURDAY NIGHT—
THE QUANTS' REQUEST PROGRAMME.
PLANS NOW OPEN AT MOUTRIE'S.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [311]

OREGON PINE.

BORNEO HARDWOOD

IN SAWN PLANKS, LOGS AND FLOORINGS.

THE CHINA IMPORT AND EXPORT LUMBER CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1914 [34]

WM. POWELL, LTD.

TELEPHONE 346.

CABINET MAKERS

HIGH-CLASS

FURNITURE

MADE FROM THE BEST MATERIALS.

UNDER CAREFUL SUPERVISION.

DESIGNS.

SUGGESTIONS.

ESTIMATES.

FREE.

EVERYTHING FOR THE HOME.

SHIPPING NOTES.

On February 16th there were as many as 50 vessels in the harbour of Dairen (Dalny).

The Indra Line steamer *Indragiri* is taking a consignment of bean oil, etc., from Dairen destined to New York via the Panama Canal.

The port of Vladivostok is attracting a fleet of steamers carrying supplies and stores for the Russian troops at the front. About 17 British vessels, remarks a northern contemporary, are scheduled to make that port in succession shortly.

It is stated in Japan papers that in order to cope with the remarkable increase of cargo awaiting shipment from Japan and China to Europe, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha has decided to despatch six extra cargo-boats from Yokohama and Kobe.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha is reported to have decided to build six new boats of 7,500 tons each, and three of 4,000 tons each as additions to the cargo boats on the European and other routes. The six larger vessels have been ordered from the Mitsu Bishi Shipyard at Nagasaki, and the other three smaller ones from the Kawasaki Dockyard at Kobe.

The Japan-Seitoku (Taiping) steamer service operated by the Osaka Shosen Kaisha and Messrs. Harada & Co., Osaka, has given disappointing returns. Only about 500 tons cargo have been carried each way, says a Japanese paper. The exports from Kobe and Moji principally consist of cotton yarn, matches, building materials, glass, molasses, etc., and the imports raw cotton, cowhide, oil, etc.

The Toyo Kisen Kaisha announces that their South American line steamers will make calls at San Pedro (Los Angeles) on the outward voyages and at Balboa (Panama) on both the outward and homeward voyages, in addition to the usual ports of call as heretofore. The calls of these steamers at San Pedro and Balboa, says a Japanese journal, will mark the beginning of the first regular services to link the Orient with Southern California and to establish connections with numerous liners through the Panama Canal to the Atlantic Ports and Europe.

The South Manchurian Railway Co.'s chartered steamers *Kumi Maru* and *Tami Maru* (owned by the Hashimoto S.S. Co., Dairen) have been re-chartered by Messrs. Kōdera & Co., Dairen, for the purpose of carrying beans and bean cake from Dairen to Hull and Liverpool. The *Kumi Maru* has undergone repairs at the Kawasaki Dock at Dairen and is to load a cargo of North Manchurian beans at Vladivostok, then return to Dairen and leave early this month for England. After discharging bean oil at Liverpool, etc., she will cross the Atlantic and is expected to return to Dairen in September next, via Panama Canal, with kerosene oil to be loaded at an American port. The *Tami Maru* is expected to leave Dairen for Europe towards the end of this month.

THE BASIS OF CREDIT.

THE RUINOUS EFFECTS OF A GERMAN DEFEAT.

The trade journal *Export*, in an interesting article on German credit, ventures to criticize the constant appeals to the public to send all their gold to the Imperial Bank in exchange for paper. It points out that imports must be paid for in gold, and that it can be no crime for individuals concerned in foreign trade to make sure that gold shall remain at their disposal, which is not absolutely certain in the event of military failure. It is observed that, owing to the movement of exchanges against Germany, payments to Switzerland, for example, can only be made at a loss of about 11 per cent., and it is said that Germany is only able to pay without serious loss for the large quantities of foodstuffs and raw materials which she gets from South America, because here are still in South American countries large amounts of German capital and deposits which can be used for purposes of payment.*Export* uses the following plain language about the interdependence of military success and financial stability:

"It is the confidence in our military and political strength which supports our economic development and prevents the appearance of pessimism. Isolated defeats could not weaken such confidence. It is only the complete collapse of our State system which would cause economic and financial confidence to vanish altogether, for the simple reason that such a collapse would necessarily lead to the ruin of all values. If we were destroyed, there would be nothing to get from us except some modest millions of gold. As long as the confidence in military and political victories continues, we need not fear our paper system and its consequences. But one sees immediately what would be bound to threaten us in the contrary case—a ruin to avoid which we are compelled to sacrifice the last man and the last penny. That sounds brutal, but it is the lesser of two evils. After all, it is better to make the last sacrifices for ourselves than for the enemy who wants to destroy us."

HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF BANK OF JAPAN.

SPEECH BY THE GOVERNOR.

The sixty-fifth regular general meeting of the Bank of Japan was held at the Bank's premises in Tokyo on the 20th ult. Viscount Mishima, the Governor, presiding. In addition to shareholders there were present:—Mr. Yamazaki, of the Imperial Household Department; Mr. Hanaguchi, Vice-Minister of Finance; Mr. Sakurai, of the Monopoly Office; and Mr. Kamino, of the Finance Department. The following accounts for the second half of last year were presented and passed:—

	Yen.
Net profit	2,797,576
Brought forward from last term	2,197,161
Total	4,994,737
To reserve	500,000
Special reserve	10,000
Bonuses to officials	107,000
First Dividend (six per cent. per annum)	1,125,000
Second Dividend (six per cent. per annum)	1,125,000
Carried to next term	2,067,737

Viscount MISHIMA, the Governor, in the course of his speech said:—

Even when the money market had tended to be easier since the Spring of the year under review, this Bank, considering the general situation to admit as yet of no real confidence, had lost no time in making a careful estimate of future prospects. But now, in view of the Government's financial policy as well as of the economic conditions at home and abroad, the Bank raised its rate of interest by 2 rin on the 6th of July. Just about this time there began the embroilment between Austria and Serbia, which, by the end of the month, led to an appeal to arms. Following upon this event, the Great Powers, one after another—Russia, Germany, France, and Great Britain—ranged themselves on either side and took part in the war. This finally broke out the general European conflagration, in which our country too was inevitably involved. Naturally, the effects of this great war upon the trade of the world were becoming very serious, and the whole economic mechanism was dislocated so utterly that the workings of it seemed for a time impossible. In London, particularly, the central mart of the world, the effects were most pronounced. In the course of the three days beginning on the 30th of July the official rate of the Bank of England rose by leaps and bounds, on the first day from 3 per cent. to 4 per cent., on the second from 4 per cent. to 8 per cent., and on the third and last from 8 per cent. to 10 per cent., while the foreign exchanges on all countries underwent such violent fluctuations as had never been experienced before, making any transaction virtually impossible. Then followed, however, the enactment of the laws relating to the various relief measures to meet the urgent needs of the situation, the more important of them being the proclamation of a moratorium and the issue of emergency currency. These measures relieved the situation and facilitated by degrees the transaction of a certain amount of business. Now, as to the losses which our country suffered from the present war, they were by no means small, for raw silk and most other articles exported to the various countries of Europe there was little or no market; the stocks of such goods accumulated, and there was a consequent slump in prices, whereas, on the other hand, in the case of the articles that used to be imported from Europe, as the supply failed, there was a dearth which naturally resulted in an inflation of prices. Thus dealers in these imports and exports had to grapple with very great difficulties. Assistance was demanded of this Bank on all hands, everyone concerned soliciting relief and eagerly urging his own claims. In view of the situation this Bank deemed it necessary to extend reasonable relief as a matter of course, and therefore endeavoured by various expedients devised for the purpose to meet such demands, as far as was practicable, after special consultations with our conferees. Nor did the Government remain inactive in the matter, but formulated and submitted to the Diet a relief bill with a view to protecting the silk industry. The bill, however, was not passed, as the Diet was soon dissolved. Thus, the second half of the year had witnessed not only the European war, but the rapid fall in the price of rice, with the result that this period commenced and ended with general commercial depression and a conservative attitude on the part of financiers. In consequence thereof, in spite of no small amount of special accommodations being offered, the demand for money for general purposes was proportionately small, and the amount of bank notes issued at the end of the year was only 385 million yen, so that the year closed with an amount of note issue smaller than any for that time of year since the 43rd year of Meiji (1910).

THE SHARE MARKET.

The financial and general commercial situations being such as have been mentioned above, it was inevitable that the share market also should be sympathetically dull. This dullness was due to a diminution of the returns for various enterprises. But this was not the sole cause, for since the beginning of the year under review there had occurred a succession of events very detrimental to this realm of business, such, for instance, as the volcanic eruption of Sakurajima, the unsettled and complicated nature of home politics, the failure to pass the Budget, the national bereavement, the entanglement of the United States of America in the Mexican trouble, and the great war on the Continent of Europe. As a consequence, this market was constantly, as it

were, moving forward an inch and backward a foot; and so if the quotations at the end of the year be compared with those at the beginning of the year, it is found that none of the principal stocks remained without depreciation, which in some cases was even to the extent of from 30 per cent. to 40 per cent.

THE FOREIGN TRADE.

Again, as regards the state of foreign trade during the year under review, we find that, with the exception of trade in Chosen and Taiwan, exports aggregated ¥491,100,000 and imports ¥595,730,000, which totalled ¥1,086,830,000, a decrease from the previous year of ¥175,050,000. It must be regretted that such a halt as this should have been made by our foreign trade, which had been steadily progressing year by year. What must be borne in mind is rather the fact that the decrease in that trade was not as great as might have been expected, considering what heavy blows were dealt by the war both on our imports and our exports. It is some relief to note that the greater part of the decrease in question was found in imports, the decrease in exports being limited to a sum of ¥41,350,000, in consequence of which the excess of imports over exports amounted to ¥4,630,000 only, the results obtained of the outgoings and incomings being almost equalised. Now, if we seek for an explanation of these results, we shall find it in the fact that, in the case of exports, even though raw silk, waste silk, habutaye, silk handkerchiefs, and other articles suited to the European market show considerable decreases on account of the war, those to the rest of the world show generally more or less increase; whereas, in the case of imports, not only did those from European countries, almost without exception, decrease markedly owing to the war, but also those from other countries too generally showed a decrease, which in the case of the import of foreign rice and cotton reached an enormous figure.

Recently, it has come under our notice that runs upon banks have recurred year after year. Last year was unfortunately no exception, such calamities visiting several places. Consequently, the tranquillity of the financial world was much disturbed. In these circumstances, this Bank, acting on the policy which had been formerly pursued by it, extended accommodation which it deemed to be necessary, and thus exerted itself in maintaining the general financial equilibrium.

On the first of July, last year, two branch offices of this Bank, one at Niigata and the other at Matsumoto, were opened for business. This almost synchronized with the outbreak of hostilities in Europe, an effect of which was the necessity for making an unusually large amount of advances against raw silk. The establishment of a branch office at Matsumoto was just in the nick of time, and so financial facilities for the district of Shinshu were enhanced.

As stated above, the early months of last year witnessed activity in the export trade, and there were signs of a revival in the general tone, with the expectation of a better turn for the market. But these hopes were doomed to disappointment, for, while the political complications filled the minds of the people with a sense of misgiving, of a sudden the nation was plunged into deep mourning, and it was not long before the outbreak of the European war, in which our country too had to take up arms. To crown all, there was the headlong fall of the price of rice which had continued since the Spring. So the decline of our foreign trade, the depression of the home market, the restriction of production for all manufacturing industries, and the other results of bad times must be regarded as unavoidable phenomena arising out of the situation. Only the enterprising spirit of the people seemed to be unchecked even amidst so many adverse circumstances. The proof is that there was an increase of the paid-up capital for various enterprises over the corresponding amount for the previous year amounting to 147 million yen. Compared with the figures on record for a few previous years, we find that the sum for last year did not reach those for some of the years before, and is evident that the onward march of the national strength kept up its pace. And now, as regards the future outlook, it cannot of course be foreseen at what time the war in Europe will end. While hostilities continue on the Continent of Europe, it is inevitable that our economic realm must also suffer severely. Therefore, we should look the facts in the face, and each bear a fair share of the suffering in accordance with our own work. At home we must apply ourselves to the task of promoting such production as it suits the situation, whether it be for overseas export or for home consumption, and abroad we must endeavour to secure the establishment of credit and the extension of markets. In this wise, to further the augmentation of the national resources and to adopt such steps as may possibly lighten the evil effects of the situation, while, at the same time, to make preparations for eventualities after the restoration of peace—these are, indeed, the essential tasks for us at the present juncture. To the support of these measures there should come forward all those who are in charge of financial affairs. I, too, will be guided always by that policy in the discharge of my duties in the present situation, and in this matter I trust that you, gentlemen, will accept my assurances.

HIS MEN'S OPINION OF BEATTY.

Before the *Lion* had been in action an hour three of the German ships were on fire, says the *Nation* while all their nine vessels directed their guns almost entirely on the *Lion*.

Admiral Beatty directed the operations from the bridge, and absolutely refused to take cover.

"He is wonderful," writes one of his officers, "the idol of every man in the squadron."

INTIMATIONS

G. R. NOTICE.

ALL Persons applying to the PROVOST MARSHAL for Passes are requested to future to apply between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 to 4 P.M. daily.
Hongkong, 16th February, 1915. [292]

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"HIRANO MINERAL WATER"

IN QUARTS, PINTS AND SPLITS.

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IMPERIAL MINERAL WATER CO., LTD., OSAKA.

By appointment to the Imperial Household of Japan, Officially Recommended by the Medical Colleges of The Imperial Universities of Tokyo and Kyoto.

(SAMPLES FREE)

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[11]

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers. In all Bores and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED SHOT. From No. 10 to .55SG. at \$5, \$7 and \$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [93]

YEW LEE.

AN CHEONG AND L. HANSEN.

STEVEDORES, SHIP-CHANDLERS and COMPRADORES.

15, LEE YUEN STREET, WYEE.

Telephone No. 1230.

Hongkong, 27th October, 1914. [104]

A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE and PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging.

Canton Marbles in Various Shades.

TELEPHONE 1219

Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [94]

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OF

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FOR

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Paper 0.80

Hongkong, 21st January, 1915.

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Documents translated from or into Classical or Colloquial Chinese.

COMPANY REPORT.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

The report for presentation to the shareholders at the forty-sixth ordinary meeting is as follows:—

The General Managers and Consulting Committee have pleasure in submitting to the shareholders the forty-sixth annual report of the Company.

1913 Account.—This account shows a net profit on working of \$377,959.20.

This sum, subject to the approval of shareholders, is proposed to be dealt with as follows, viz.:—

Dividend of \$27 per share\$216,000.00
Addition to Reinsurance Fund 161,959.20

\$377,959.20

1914 Account.—The balance at credit of this account is \$403,713.54.

Consulting Committee.—Mr. White resigned his seat on account of his departure from the Colony and Mr. G. W. Barton was invited to fill the vacancy.

The Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Messrs. Barton, Maitland and Gubbay retire, but being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

Auditors.—The accounts have been audited by Messrs. R. Percy Smith, F.C.A., and A. R. Lowe, F.C.A., JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. General Managers.

WORKING ACCOUNT 1913.—ON 31st DECEMBER, 1913.

Losses and Claims\$124,920.37
Charges34,945.36
Remuneration to Consulting Committee and Auditors5,800.00
Commissions80,363.29
Balance, as per Balance Sheet377,959.20

\$ 623,988.13

Net Premium received, less Returns and Reinsurances\$452,226.03
Interest171,656.05
Transfer Fees106.00

\$ 623,988.13

WORKING ACCOUNT 1914.—ON 31st DECEMBER, 1914.

Losses and Claims\$103,258.10
Charges41,371.54
Commissions106,773.10
Balance, as per Balance Sheet403,713.54

\$ 655,119.37

Net Premium received, less Returns and Reinsurances\$474,951.55
Interest180,085.81
Transfer Fees82.00

\$ 655,119.37

BALANCE SHEET ON 31st DECEMBER, 1914.

LIABILITIES.
Capital 8,000 Shares of \$250 each—\$2,000,000.00 of which \$50 per Share has been paid up\$400,000.00
Reserve Fund1,600,000.00
Reinsurance Fund346,008.23

Investment and Exchange Fluctuation Account66,619.73
Uncollected Dividends1,215.00
Accounts payable86,752.19

Working Account 1913377,959.20
Not Profit, as per Statement403,713.54
Working Account 1914, as per Statement403,713.54

\$3,282,364.91

ASSETS.
Cash, on Current Account and Fixed Deposits with Banks\$21,458.37
Mortgages, Loans and Debentures1,818,776.92
Foreign Government Silver Bonds7,371.70
Indian and Colonial Government Stocks104,157.16
Foreign Government Gold Loans135,968.13
Indian, Colonial and Foreign Railway and Port Trust Bonds and Stocks183,815.62
Other Investments172,446.00
Agency Balances50,594.18
Accounts Receivable88,476.77

\$3,282,364.91

C. P. CHATER, Members of Consulting Committee.
C. S. GUBBAY, f. Committee.
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. General Managers.

Auditors' Report.—We report that we have examined the Accounts of the Company at the Head Office with the Books and Vouchers in Hongkong and returns received from the various Agencies for the year ending 31st December, 1914. We have also satisfied ourselves as to the existence and value of the Securities for Investments, Cash at Banks and on Mortgage to the amounts specified. We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required and, in our opinion, the above Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the Company's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the Books of the Company.

H. PERCY SMITH, F.C.A., Auditors.
A. R. LOWE, F.C.A.,
Hongkong, 8th March, 1915.

The Red Cross Detachment from Japan which proceeded to Marseilles by the Japanese liner *Fushimi Maru* was placed at the disposal of the French military authorities. The chief of the detachment is Professor Shota Hirotsugu of the University of Tokyo.

SHANGHAI LAND INVESTMENT CO.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of shareholders in the Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd., was held on the 2nd inst. at the Company's offices, No. 2, Jinkoo Road, Shanghai. Mr. E. Jenner Hogg presided, and was supported by Messrs. H. A. J. Macray, C. G. S. Mackie, E. C. Pearce, and C. W. Wrightson (Directors) and Mr. P. Peebles (Secretary). There was a fair attendance of shareholders.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, I will ask you to correct a clerical error in the report—the increase in gross rents is there stated at Tls. 44,972.65; it should be Tls. 44,962.65.

The year under review has been one of satisfactory progress. All the buildings which were in process of construction at the date of our last meeting have been completed and they were, in almost every case, tenanted as soon as they were ready for occupation. A very limited number of foreign houses was commenced during the year and only where tenancies had already been arranged. As indicated in my speech last year, we have proceeded with foreign building in a guarded manner and the fact that at present there are many vacant foreign houses in Shanghai shows that the danger of over-building this class of property which we foreshadowed was well grounded. It is satisfactory to be able to tell you that at the close of the year we had only one foreign house vacant and our Chinese properties were fully tenanted.

A reconstruction of part of Will's Estate was taken in hand, a new road was cut joining up the Woosung Road with the Seward Road and Chinese shops built fronting on to this new road, a scheme which has proved very popular with the Chinese. The result of this will be that Will's Estate rents for 1915 will show little if any decrease in spite of the fact that over Tls. 200,000 of rent-producing property has been sold.

Certain improvements have been taken in hand on Chwang Hoong Estate, two blocks of very old Chinese bungalows having been pulled down and a better class of Chinese house built, and the improvement in tenancy and rents fully justifies the step taken. Half the cost of this improvement, as stated in the report, has been charged to Improvements and Renewals Account. Further developments will be taken in hand on this estate at such times as appear most opportune.

A commencement was made during the year to develop with Chinese houses, suitable for letting at a low rent, the land adjoining our Hongkew Creek Estate. 150 Chinese houses of the better bungalow class are in process of construction. The first block of 90 were let as soon as finished and the remainder although not yet completed are already let. The completion of the MacGregor Road, Jessfield Road, and Dixwell Road houses and the commencement of two houses on Zang Pang Estate comprises the building operations for 1914. Altogether Tls. 923,031 has been spent on new buildings during the year, most of which will be fully productive for 1915.

Sales of property.—As I mentioned when I last addressed you, about 5 mow of Will's Estate were sold during the year and the profit of Tls. 121,798 has been carried to Profit and Loss Account, and Shantung Road Estate gave a profit of Tls. 40,017.23, also appearing in Profit and Loss Account. Seymour Road Estate, which was purchased in 1907, was sold during the last month of 1914 at Tls. 13,000 over the original cost, but owing to our method of charging all unproductive land with compound interest it shows a book loss of Tls. 30,440.34, which has been debited to Profit and Loss Account.

Purchases of Property.—Some 13 mow of land have been added to Great Western Road Estate, giving this estate an Eastern frontage for its entire depth on Avenue Pauline. 11 mow have been added to Paoshan Estate; the purchase was at a low price and has enabled us to devise a more economical scheme of development. A small lot of about 2½ mow was brought to improve the boundaries of Jessfield Estate No. 21. Mohawk Road Estate has been acquired. It is a block of newly developed Chinese property near the Race Club and is well let, and your Directors consider it a satisfactory investment. A total sum of Tls. 169,579 has been spent on purchases during the year.

The impossibility of foreseeing to what extent the war in Europe will affect business and consequently property in Shanghai has caused your Directors to proceed in every direction with a great deal of caution. Immediately on the outbreak of war and during the months which have since elapsed expenses have been cut down to the lowest possible minimum consistent with the maintenance of our properties and the comfort of our tenants. The result of this is that we are able to place before you a statement of accounts which we are justified in believing that you will consider very satisfactory.

Turning to the Accounts:—Charges are increased Tls. 3,407.84, of which Tls. 1,700 is due to extra printing (rent-books, etc.), and stationary. The \$500 for special medical attendance and hospital expenses for one of the staff, and Tls. 1,500 for passages, locomotion, etc. The addition in salaries is due to the increase under the running agreements of the staff. Rental Account is increased in consequence of one of our own godowns being occupied for a part of the year by our selves for storing hardware for our new buildings. Interest Account this year appears on the Dr. side of Working Account, and it will be apparent to you that while we continue the development of our properties without increasing our Capital or Interest is liable to become a larger debit. Gross Rents are increased by Tls. 44,962.65. Fourteen estates show

increases amounting to Tls. 79,000, but against this there are decreases in respect to five estates amounting to Tls. 34,000, Tls. 23,000 of which is due to properties having been sold. The gross increase in rents is made up as follows:—Tls. 22,600 increase in rents of the older properties—that is to say, properties completed up to the end of 1913. Tls. 47,700 increase on newly developed properties. Tls. 8,770 on property purchased during the year. Outgoings for insurance, repairs, taxes, water, etc., are increased only Tls. 1,013.35, insurance being increased Tls. 3,530, the chief reduction being on account of repairs. Commission Account is practically the same as last year. Fire Insurance Commission shows a good increase owing to our having benefited, under the new arrangement, from commissions on a whole year's premiums. The balance of Working Account shows a satisfactory increase of Tls. 30,015.94.

Profit and Loss Account.—The debit side of this Account shows the Interim Dividend of 6 per cent. paid in July last and the transfer to Improvements and Renewals Account authorised at the last meeting and a small item for brokerage on the sale of the remainder of our issue of Debentures. On the Credit side are the net profits on sale after deducting the Tls. 30,000 odd written off Seymour Road Estate. Premium on Debentures is less than half the amount under this account last year, due to the fact that we have had less debentures to dispose of.

The balance of Profit and Loss Account shows an increase of Tls. 95,376.74 and your Directors in recommending the appropriation of the Profit and Loss account balance have in mind the possibility that 1915 might be a less prosperous year than 1914 and have therefore recommended that a substantial amount be carried forward; also that Tls. 50,000 be replaced to the Credit of Equalization of Dividend Reserve.

Improvements and Renewals Account has been credited with Tls. 56,384, being interest on undeveloped land for 1913, and the account has been drawn on for part of the cost of Chwang Hoong re-building and for other improvements of a permanent character.

The Balance Sheet requires little explanation and is dealt with in detail in the report. The grouping of all the estates under one head your Directors feel confident is, from all points of view, a better way of presenting the accounts.

Mortgages.—Mortgage loans Amount to Tls. 2,582,359.05 and are all fully covered.

During the year we have lost the services of our old colleague, Mr. Kinnear, and with your permission I think we may to-day fittingly express our regrets that he is not with us—while at the same time wishing him health to enjoy for many years his life at home.

Mr. Mackie has been invited to join the board and the confirmation of his election will form the subject of a resolution to-day.

The Chairman concluded by an expression of thanks to the staff for their excellent work during the year.

The report and accounts were afterwards adopted; a final dividend of 6 per cent. was authorised for payment; Mr. E. Jenner Hogg was re-elected a director of the company; Mr. G. R. Wingrove was re-elected auditor for the year; the appointment of Mr. C. G. S. Mackie as a director was confirmed, and a bonus of 10 per cent. was voted to the staff.

"A THRONE OF SKULLS."

STRIKING MANIFESTO BY GERMAN SOCIALISTS.

The following circular has been issued by the committee of the German Humanity League:—

Dear Comrades,—Six months have passed since our Government declared war upon Russia, violated the neutrality of Belgium, and plunged the nation into a devastating campaign now proceeding in three continents without the slightest justification; as is amply proved by documentary evidence.

In the Reichstag absolutely false explanations were given. The Social Democrats, in a body, failed to support Dr. Leibknecht in the honourable protest he made against the war credits. We are as sheep, deserted by our shepherds. We bid you take courage to carry on to the utmost of your power the propaganda of enlightenment which alone can awaken the nation from the peril of trusting to perjured miscreants, who have so basely deceived us.

Switzerland, true to her mission, has resisted all financial attempts to allow her railroads to be used for the secret invasion of France. Austria, realising the growing danger of internal disorders, seeks to obtain a peace which the Allied Powers have refused so long as a single German soldier or official remains in Belgium. Japan, in terms of pointed significance, has let it be known at Washington that she views with increasing displeasure the terrible and undeserved barbarities to which the Belgian nation has been subjected. These are all signs of hope.

Comrades,—We know the sacrifices imposed upon the nation. We also know the brave efforts you have made and are making. The injury in the cause of international brotherhood inflicted by our Socialist comrades who have deserted from our ranks and joined our oppressors will not be repaired in a day. We know that it is useless to talk of peace until Prussia is deposed from her throne of skulls, and we call upon every worker who yearns for an end of this infamous war to assist in breaking up the group of Prussian conspirators which has indelibly disgraced Germany in the eyes of the civilised world.

(Signed) KARL BERNSTEIN, President.
ALBRECHT ZERNZ, Secretary.
Rotterdam, February 2nd, 1915.

THE HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

JOINED.

Sapper A. Tape joined the Corps on 9th March, 1915, allotted Corps No. 1784 and posted to Engineer Company.

TRANSFERS.

No. 1765 Pte. W. N. Fleming and No. 1763 Pte. G. A. Miller from H.K.V.R. to Engineer Company, dated 9th March, 1915.

LEAVE.

Pte. M. J. Breen is granted leave of absence from 9th March, 1915, to 9th March, 1916.

FIELD FIRING 7TH MARCH, 1915.

	No. of men.	Rounds fired.	No. of hits.	Percentage of hits to rounds fired.
"C" Co. H.K.V.R.	62	620	154	24.84
No. 2 Sec. Artillery	22	220	54	24.54
"B" Co. H.K.V.R.	62	620	140	22.58
Centre Sec., M.G.	23	230	63	27.50
Civil Service Co. and Right Sec.	33	330	67	20.30
"A" Co. H.K.V.R.	61	610	103	17.88

PROVOST MARSHAL'S PERMITS TO LEAVE THE COLONY.
Before calling at the Provost Marshal's Office for these, members must obtain a certificate of leave from the Corps and exhibit same to the Provost Marshal when applying for the permits.

PARADES.

Parades to-day (Wednesday):—Units on duty at Headquarters and Mount Austin Barracks, under Officers on duty. Remainder nil.

DETAIL.

Orderly Officer: Lieut. Vell.
Orderly Sergeant: Corpl. Lewick.
To furnish Guard:—
7 a.m. to 7 p.m. 10th inst.: Scouts Co.
7 p.m. 10th to 7 a.m. 11th inst.: Scouts Co.
7 a.m. to 7 p.m. 11th inst.: Scouts Co.
AT MOUNT AUSTIN BARRACKS.
7 p.m. to-day to 7 a.m. 11th inst.: No. 1 Section Artillery and Left Section M.G. Co.

G. E. STEWART, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WAREMAN, O.C.H.K.V.R.

PARADES.

A, B and C Companies will parade on the Cricket ground at 5.15 p.m. on Friday, 12th. Dress: Drill Order.

Recruits not yet passed out will parade on the Cricket ground at 5.15 p.m. on Wednesday, 10th, Thursday, 11th, and Monday, 15th.

N.C.O.s. class of instruction will be discontinued for the present.

PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions have been made in C Co.: Sergt. W. Rattey to be Coy. Sergt. Major as from 4th March, 1915.

Corpl. D. T. Keith to be Sergt. vice Sergt. W. Rattey promoted.

Le.-Cpl. H. G. White to be Corpl. vice Corpl. D. T. Keith promoted.

Pte. A. G. Graham to be Le.-Cpl. vice Le.-Cpl. H. G. White promoted.

Pte. J. M. Smyth to be Le.-Cpl. to complete establishment.

MAIN GUARD.

2 Officers and 100 Rank and file of the Reserve will relieve this guard at 10 p.m. on Saturday, March 13th, and will remain on duty until 7 a.m. on Saturday, March 20th.

Guards will be provided as follows:—

7 a.m. to 7 p.m.: 1 N.C.O. and 3 men.
7 p.m. to 10.15 p.m.: 1 N.C.O. and 6 men.
10.15 p.m. to 7 a.m.: 1 N.C.O. and 12 men.

The guard of 1 N.C.O. and 3 men will relieve the Volunteers at 7 a.m. on Saturday, March 13th.

The main guard will consist of the whole of B Co. with the following exceptions:—

Corpl. G. C. Moxon. Pte. A. B. Austin.
Pte. S. H. Dodwell. Pte. E. Davidson.
Pte. H. W. Looker. Pte. J. B. Greaves.
Pte. A. A. Plummer. Pte. E. V. D. Parr.
Pte. A. Ritchie. Pte. F. B. T. Bowley.

And in addition the following members of A Coy. will be on duty with the main guard:—

Sergt. A. C. Franklin. Pte. S. H. Dutton.
Corpl. D. Harvey. Pte. R. Hunter.
Cpl. J. H. McHutchon. Pte. J. Hyde.
Le.-Cpl. G. Martin. Pte. K. McLennan.
Le.-Cpl. A. Charlton. Pte. H. C. Sandford.
Pte. F. Austin. Pte. H. E. Scriven.
Pte. H. M. Bain. Pte. H. Seth.
Pte. C. B. Buyers. Pte. A. V. Ward.
Pte. H. F. Campbell. Pte. C. W. Ward.
Pte. A. Forbes. Pte. W. Wright.
Pte. A. R. Henderson. Pte. J. W. Wilson.
Pte. H. K. Holmes. Pte. F. W. White.
Pte. E. H. Kay. Pte. A. Gibbs.
Pte. P. Tester. Pte. W. V. Hinton.
Pte. A. O. Lang. Pte. R. P. Tharsfield.

PEAK GUARD.—MT. AUSTIN BARRACKS.

1 Officer and 20 rank and file of the Reserve will relieve this guard at 10 p.m. on Saturday, March 13th, and remain on duty until Saturday, March 20th, at 7 a.m.

A guard of 1 N.C.O. and 3 men will be mounted nightly from 7 p.m. to 7 a.m. The Peak Guard will be composed of the following men:—

Sergt. E. V. Michelmore. Pte. H. F. Hickman.
Le.-Cpl. W. M. Humphreys. Pte. C. Lafferty.
Pte. G. W. Barton. Pte. W. B. Elves.
Pte. C. D. Melbourne. Pte. G. W. Bird.
Pte. T. Arthur. Pte. W. L. Patience.
Pte. H. V. Bird. Pte. T. E. Pearce.
Pte. A. G. Coppin. Pte. G. A. Hastings.
Pte. A. E. Griffin. Pte. P. H. Holyoak.
Pte. R. Hancock. Pte. E. J. Chapman.
Pte. H. Hancock. Pte. A. E. M. Williams.

All members detailed for either the Main or Peak Guards must remain in uniform all day and retain their arms and ammunition by them in readiness for any sudden call to duty.

OFFICERS ON DUTY.

With Main Guard: Capt. Britton and Lieut. Branch.

With Peak Guard: Lieut. Blazon.

Orderly Officer: Capt. Britton.

Orderly Sergeant: Sergt. J. C. MacKay.

Orderly Cpl.: Le.-Cpl. C. C. Hickling.

(Sd.) W. L. CARTER, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

END OF SEASON
TO CLEAR
AT VERY SPECIAL PRICES.
ANGLO-ORIENT

SEAMLESS REVERSIBLE

CARPETS AND RUGS.

BRITISH MADE

IN VARIOUS SIZES.

INSPECTION INVITED.

COLOURED LITHOS ON APPLICATION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

[22]

REMINGTON JUNIOR.

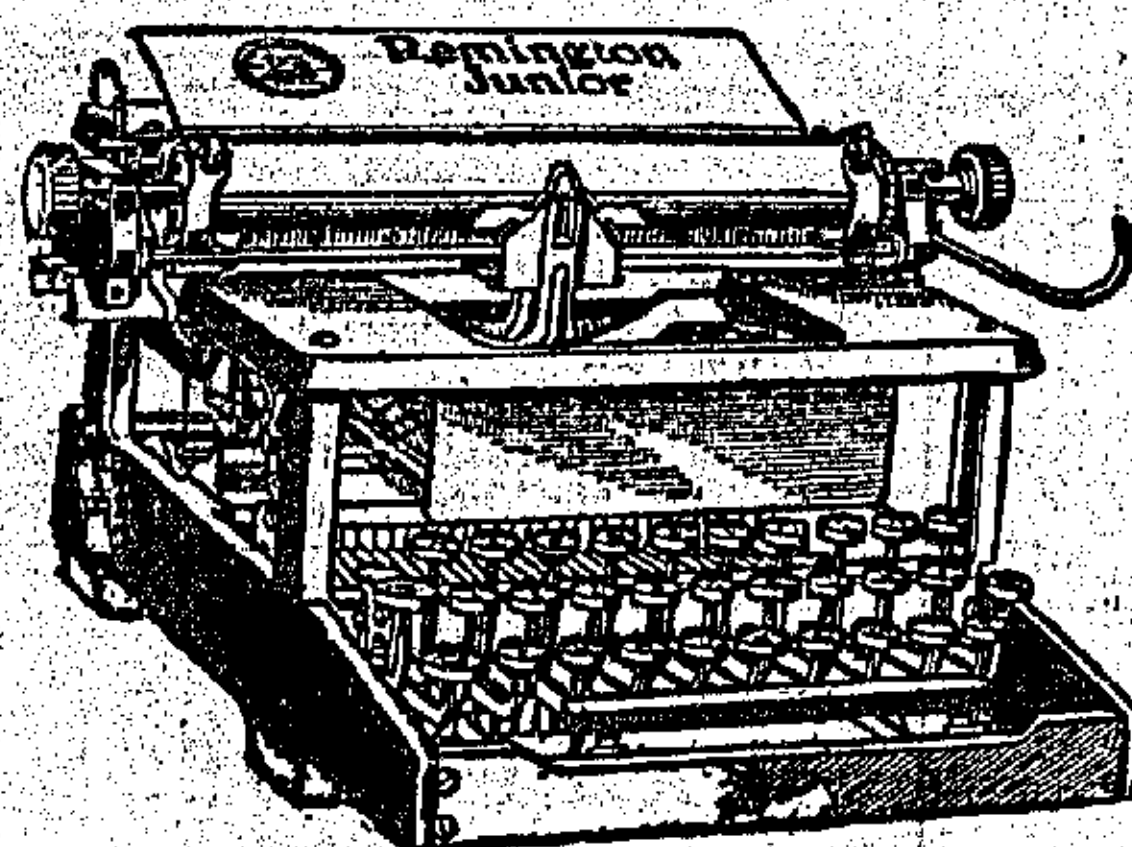
"A LONG FELT WANT SUPPLIED AT LAST."

"THE REMINGTON JUNIOR."

PORTABLE TYPEWRITER FOR TRAVELLERS, SMALL RETAILERS, DOCTORS, CLERGYMEN, AND OTHER PROFESSIONAL MEN, ETC., ETC.

SPECIAL FEATURES:

Simplicity, Compactness, Durability, Portability. Weight 16 lbs., in leather travelling case 21 lbs.



The Remington "JUNIOR" is a Typewriter of true Remington quality, but is smaller, lighter and more compact and portable than the Standard Remington Model. It embodies the latest Remington ideas in Remington construction, visible writing, back spacer, automatic ribbon movement, improved paper feed, and release, etc., etc.

It is swift and easy, does beautiful work and is so simple in construction that its skilled operation is quickly learned by anybody. No lessons needed. Though just as well made as any of the regular models, its price is only about half of the Standard Models.

It is built for the non-user, for the immense army of people who need a Typewriter and have always needed one, but who would not get the Standard Models because their requirements are different. In one word, it is built for people who will operate their own Machine.

For further particulars, catalogues, etc., apply—

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER CO.

(INCORPORATED) NEW YORK

HONGKONG AGENCY, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1914.

[50]



An unbounded delight to the hundreds of men who have hitherto

longed in vain for a perfectly blended cigarette of distinctive flavour and pleasing aroma. Beyond doubt the bon ami of all discriminating smokers everywhere.

Aide-de-Camp
Virginia Cigarettes

Selected and blended from the choicest Virginia leaf and packed in air-tight tins.

IN RETURN FOR 10 EMPTY TINS WE GIVE A HANDSOME CALENDAR FOR 1915, OR FOR 25 EMPTY TINS ONE OIL PAINTING STRETCHED ON CANVAS.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1915.

[189]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

G. R.
WITH reference to Government Notification No. 445 of 1914, owners of Property are hereby informed that Notice of Valuation for the assessment year 1915-1916 should be lodged with the Registrar of the Supreme Court within 21 days from the date of this *Notice*, as required under Section 16 of the Rating Ordinance, No. 6 of 1901.
A. M. THOMSON,
Registrar.
Hongkong, 5th March, 1915. [377]

WANTED.

A CAPABLE ENGLISH NURSE to take charge of 2 Children.
Apply to—
Mrs. B. HANCOCK,
87, Peak.
Hongkong, 10th March, 1915. [378]

KROEWOEK JAVA PLANTATIONS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at No. 10, Canton Road, Shanghai, on MONDAY, the 13th March, 1915, at 4 P.M.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to the 15th March, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.,
Secretaries and General Managers. [379]

GULA KALUMPONG RUBBER ESTATES, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th to 24th March, 1915, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Directors,
LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Colonial Registrar.
Hongkong, 10th March, 1915. [380]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

P.M. S.S. "SIBERIA,"
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN PORTS AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned Vessel having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills-of-Lading for counter-signature and take immediate delivery from the Company's Godown at West Point. Cargo will be landed immediately at Consignees' risk. Cargo remaining undelivered Thursday, 11th March, at 5 P.M., will be subject to landing charges, and if undelivered THURSDAY, 15th March, at 5 P.M., will be subject to both landing and storage charges.
No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. All claims and otherwise damaged Cargo will be examined at the above Company's Godown at West Point 15th March, at 10 A.M.
No Claims will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to Consignees and signed for and on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.
All Claims must be filed on or before 23rd March, otherwise they will not be recognized.
R. C. MORTON,
Agent.
Hongkong, 9th March, 1915. [18]

G. R.

TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

THE Institute will BE OPEN on THURSDAY, the 11th of March. Students should attend at QUEEN'S COLLEGE at 6 P.M. on that date, for enrolment.
Copies of prospectus and entry forms may be obtained on application to the Director of the Institute at the Education Department.
Hongkong, 9th March, 1915. [376]

NOTICE.

I HEREBY NOTIFY all whom it may concern that I, the Undersigned, have severed All Connections with Messrs. MACLEOD, FRASER & CO., Hongkong and Canton, from March 2nd, 1915.
LEUNG LAI TING.
Hongkong, 8th March, 1915. [373]

NOTICE.

THE Partnership between Messrs. J. R. BRAGA and M. PUJIL having been This Day Dissolved, the Firm known as BRAGA & PUJIL ceases to exist.
The Business heretofore will be carried on by the Undersigned, but they will not accept any liability for any debt contracted by the above-named firm or persons.
BATALHA & Co.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1915. [359]

NOTICE.

AN OPERETTA
ENTITLED THE
ENCHANTED GLEN

will be Performed by the Pupils of the FRENCH CONVENT.
CHILDREN'S MATINEE:
WEDNESDAY, 17TH MARCH, AT 4 P.M.,
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, 19TH AND 20TH, AT 6 P.M.

ADMISSION:
Adults: \$1.00. Children: 30 Cents.
The Proceeds will be Devoted to the Relief of War Victims.

Lady May has kindly consented to distribute the Oxford Certificates on the 19th.
Hongkong, 5th March, 1915.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTY-SIXTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the Undersigned at 12.30 P.M. on THURSDAY, the 18th March, 1915.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th to the 16th March, 1915, both days inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers,
HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [353]

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, Pedder's Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th March, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to 24th March, both days inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1915. [364]

LUZON SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, Pedder's Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th March, at 12.15 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to 24th March, both days inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1915. [365]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE FORTY-SIXTH MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, on THURSDAY, 25th March, 1915, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1914.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th to the 25th March, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. PEMBERTON,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1915. [366]

VACANCY.

ASSISTANT in Mercantile and Shipping Firm. British parents essential.
Apply, stating education and previous experience, to—
Box X.Y.Z.,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 8th March, 1915. [375]

YOKOHAMA.

BLUFF HOTEL.

No. 2, BLUFF.

HEALTHY LOCATION AND BEAUTIFUL VIEW.

EXCELLENT CUISINE AND HOME COMFORT.

MODERATE TERMS. [348]

FOR SALE.

ONE STOCK ANCHOR, about 5 tons and 160 FATHOMS of 2 1/2 inch CHAIN with Shackles Complete. Condition good as new.
Apply—
LOLO PILOTS' ASSOCIATION,
Loilo, P.I.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1915. [370]

FOR SALE.

BEST QUALITY:
FORMOSA TEA
at 70 Cents per lb.
GRACA & CO.
CAINE ROAD, No. 11A.
Hongkong, 5th March, 1915. [103]

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON,

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD. [328]

TO LET.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, OFFICES, facing the Harbour between the Hongkong Club and Post Office.
25, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.
1, HILL SIDE, 110, THE PEAK.
GODOWNS, New Praya Kennedy Town.
GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [38]

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.

ROOMS on First Floor of European House, No. 178, Queen's Road East, Wanchai, from 1st April, 1915.
TWO VERY LARGE and SPACIOUS GODOWNS, Marine Lot No. 42, Praya East. Immediate possession.
Apply—
N. MODY & Co.,
No. 24, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 8th March, 1915. [372]

TO LET.

QUARNDON, 16, PEAK.
FURNISHED, from 1st April. Moderate Rental. 2 minutes from Tram.
Apply to—
G. TISDALL,
at above address.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1915. [269]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 94, Praya East.
Apply—
KWONG SANG HONG, Ltd.,
No. 248, Des Voeux Road Central.
Hongkong, 10th February, 1915. [365]

TO LET.

THE GROUND FLOOR of No. 6, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL, occupied by Madame Gains, etc.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 10th February, 1915. [272]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

NO. 2, STEWART TERRACE,
Furnished and newly done up.
Apply—
H. POLLOCK,
Prince's Building.
Hongkong, 20th January, 1915. [3]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knatsford Terrace, Kowloon.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [45]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 6, Duddell Street.
Apply—
A. B. ATASIA,
Care of E. PADANY,
No. 1, Duddell Street.
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1915. [244]

TO LET.

NO. 103, THE PEAK, "THE KENNELS."
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [54]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

BISHOP'S LODGE NORTH, No. 12, THE PEAK. From 1st May next.
For further particulars, apply to—
PALMER & TURNER,
Alexandra Buildings, 3rd Floor.
Hongkong, 30th January, 1915. [229]

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TO LET, the South-West portion of the FIRST FLOOR, including Treasury on Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank.
GODOWN, No. 9, Lee Hoo Street.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [35]

TO LET.

FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
"PENYRHEW" Midden Row, Kowloon, 6-Roomed House with Tennis Court.
"MINDEN VILLAS" Kowloon, 5-Roomed House with Tennis Court.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Humphrey's Avenue, Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1915. [28]

TO LET.

IN ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, VERY CONVENIENT OFFICES and ROOMS. Including a Fine Commodious Suite.
Apply—
SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1914. [36]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's BUILDING, Second Floor, overlooking Harbour, immediate possession.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [39]

TO LET.

NO. 1, NATHAN ROAD, Kowloon (No. 1, Fairview), from 1st February.
No. 1, GOUGH HILL ROAD, THE PEAK, furnished or unfurnished. From 1st April, 1915.
"SHEORNCLEIFFE" Garden Road, to let furnished (5 Rooms).
"BOGATE" Austin Road, Kowloon, from 1st February, 1915.
"EILANDONAN" No. 54, Mount Kellett Road, 6 Rooms, unfurnished, from 1st March, 1915.
"KIRKENDALL" 51, PEAK (unfurnished).
ROOMS, suitable for Offices, on the First Floor of No. 3, Duddell Street.
No. 62 THE PEAK (No. 2, CAMERON VILLAS) furnished.
"KIRKENDALL" 51, PEAK, furnished, No. 123, Plantation Road, Peak.
"BEACONSFIELD" Battery Path, No. 49, THE PEAK (CAMERON VILLAS).
Apply to—
LINTREATH & DAVIS,
2nd Floor, Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 18th February, 1915. [43]

INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

BRANDY.

	Per Case of 1 doz.	Per Bot.
* A. SUPERIOR PALE	\$30.40	\$2.35
* B. SUPERIOR OLD COGNAC	33.70	2.90
* WATSON'S XXX COGNAC	34.30	3.00
* WATSON'S XXX COGNAC Half bottles 2 doz.	37.00	1.80
* C. SUPERIOR OLD LIQUEUR COGNAC, Gold Capsule	40.30	3.45
* D. VERY FINE OLD PALE LIQUEUR COGNAC	46.90	4.00
BOUTELLEAU'S CHAMPAGNE LIQUEUR	52.40	4.55
* E. FINEST OLD BROWN BRANDY	53.50	4.55
MARIE BRIZARD and ROGEE'S FINE PALE COGNAC	31.50	2.95
S. V. F., V. O. COGNAC	79.70	6.95
V. O. L. 60 Years Old	119.30	9.95
UNITED VINEYARD PROPRIETORS, 75 Years Old	167.50	13.15

* These Brandy bottled by ourselves are guaranteed Grape Spirit and of Pot Still Distillation.

A. S. WATSON & CO. LIMITED,
HONGKONG AND CHINA.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 101, DES VOEUX ROAD C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 10TH, 1915.

ASIATICS AND ATHLETICS.

One of the things that struck the veteran Dr. Wu Ting Fung during his visit to the Manila Carnival was the proof afforded there of the "remarkable athletic progress" made by the Filipino people. As President of the Far Eastern Athletic Association, formed a few years ago with the idea of encouraging athletics among Oriental peoples by holding a meeting annually on the lines of the Olympic Games of Europe, Dr. Wu was to some extent, at least, aware of the fact that since the American occupation of the Philippines much has been done in the islands to foster a love of athletics of all kinds, but the Carnival sports, in which Filipinos are among the most successful competitors, afford surprising proof of the proficiency which they have gained in the various games, and the keen interest which is now taken in athletics by the Filipino people generally. Dr. Wu TANG Fung has expressed his thoughts on the subject in a letter to Mr. OSWEN, the Speaker of the Assembly. "I am convinced," he writes, "that the wonderful spread of athletics throughout all portions of the Islands, and the remarkable development of Filipino athletes presage, beyond shadow of doubt, the coming of a new generation which will be stronger in many respects than the old. The physical training and the lessons of grit, courage, endurance and fair play acquired by careful teaching and by contests on the athletic field cannot fail to make for a distinctive improvement in the physical development and the moral stamina of the boys and girls thus trained." All this is manifestly true, and as the boys and girls of to-day are the men and women of to-morrow, it follows that the growing popularity of athletics must have a very beneficial effect upon national progress and development. Remarkable though the progress of the Filipinos in the field of athletics is declared to have been, both their interest and their proficiency in western games may be said to be equalled

AT THE MAGISTRACY.

SEQUEL TO COINAGE DISPUTE.

A Chinese assistant employed at the Star Ferry wharf bookstall was charged with assaulting Miss Robertson, daughter of Major Robertson, of Kowloon. It appeared from the evidence of Miss Robertson that on the first day of the races she went to the stall to purchase a race-book, tendering a silver dollar as payment. The assistant, pointing to the coin, said, "No can," meaning that he would not accept it. Miss Robertson said it was proper coin and was about to leave the stall when the assistant caught hold of her arm and also subsequently barred her way by standing in the door-way. She then put the race-book down and left the stall.

Mr. Hazeland—It is obvious that he wanted a paper dollar.
Miss Robertson—He said he wanted paper money when I gave him the silver dollar.

Defendant, in the course of a statement, said that when complainant offered him a silver dollar he told her that he would only take dollar notes, as he had instructions from his master to do so. He refused to accept the silver dollar, because if he had done so he would have lost money which he would have had to make good to his master. He denied that he took hold of complainant's arm or in any way incommoded her.

Mr. Hazeland, in fining defendant \$25 or one month, said he considered that his conduct was most disgraceful and scandalous.

FOOD PRICES ABOVE THE MAXIMUM.

Wong Lee, a comprador of Connaught Road, was charged with selling provisions at prices above those stipulated by the Food Committee. Evidence was given by P. C. Drury, and Inspector Gordon, who had charge of the case, said that the incident proceeded upon was one in which defendant charged 44 cents for 12lb of apples whereas the price was only 38 cents a lb.

Defendant said that the "mistake" was due to his having a new accountant, but Inspector Gordon pointed out that there were four incidents of over-charging shown in the book, including a charge of twelve cents for a sheep's heart, whereas the price was 8 cents.

His worship imposed the maximum penalty of \$50 or two months' imprisonment.

GAMBLERS.

Andre Balero and Wong Tsat, along with eleven others, were charged with gambling in a house in Shelley Street. The party consisted largely of well-to-do Chinese women, who were engaged in playing a Filipino game when the police entered the room. The first two defendants were ordered to pay \$15 each, and the others \$3 each.

A SPRINTING POLICEMAN.

A Chinese was charged by P. C. Fallin with snatching a watch from another Chinese at Yau-mati. Evidence was given to the effect that P. C. Fallin chased the snatcher for half a mile before the capture was made. Prisoner was sentenced to two months' imprisonment and four hours' stocks.

NO DOG LICENCE.

Mr. Dixon, 7, Morrison Hill Road, was fined \$3 for keeping a dog without a licence.

LOCAL SPORT.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

The following team has been chosen to represent the Club against the Navy on the Club Ground at 2.15 p.m., to-day (Wednesday):—

Full back: C. Maltby; backs: Henderson, H. Smythe, E. S. Rouse, and A. L. Gao; half-backs: R. Wilson and Jasper Clarke; forwards: C. Woodhead, P. Leigh Bennett, H. G. Hegarty, R. Whittall, J. R. Watson, J. H. Gordon, A. L. E. F. Coleman, and J. Bone.

It is hoped that many people will turn out to watch the game, as it is understood to be the last game that the Naval men will be able to play this season. From the teams selected a good bustling game should result.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:

Mak Cho Tean \$100
Dodwell & Co. (2nd Sub.) 50
H. Wicking & Co. (2nd Sub.) 25

THE WAR.

OPERATIONS AT THE DARDANELLES AND SMYRNA.

ADMIRALTY STATEMENTS ON GERMAN PIRACY.

ANOTHER BRITISH MERCHANTMAN TORPEDOED.

THE CRISIS IN GREECE.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE DARDANELLES.

OPERATIONS PROGRESSING.

MAGNIFICENT WORK BY SEAPLANES.

LONDON, March 9th.

The Admiralty announces that the operations of the Allied Fleet at the Dardanelles are progressing, favoured by fine weather.

H.M.S. *Queen Elizabeth* and other British battleships on Saturday again attacked the forts in the Narrows by indirect fire across the Gallipoli Peninsula, while the Allied Squadron fired on Fort Dardanus and the concealed batteries from inside the Straits.

Some of the British ships were hit, but only the slightest damage was done. There were no casualties.

H.M.S.'s *Lord Nelson* and *Agamemnon* on Sunday engaged the forts in the Narrows by direct fire and silenced two forts after a heavy bombardment.

The Naval seaplanes, in locating the concealed batteries, did magnificent work, sometimes flying very low. They were hit repeatedly, but none were lost. Only three officers were injured.

THE OPERATIONS AT SMYRNA.

MORE BATTERIES SILENCED.

LONDON, March 9th.

The Press Bureau has issued a report by Rear-Admiral Sir Richard Peirse on the operations at Smyrna.

The bombardment on Friday severely damaged Fort Yenikale.

The Squadron on Saturday swept a way through the minefields till they drew the fire of several subsidiary batteries, all of which they silenced.

The British casualties were slight.

NO "HONOURABLE TREATMENT" FOR PIRATES.

LONDON, March 9th.

The Admiralty announces that it does not feel justified in extending honourable treatment to the officers and crew of the *U8* (who were captured when the submarine was sunk by destroyers off Dover), as they are probably guilty of attacking and sinking unarmed merchantmen.

The Admiralty emphasises that persons against whom such charges are pending cannot be accorded the distinction of rank and allowed to mingle with other prisoners.

ANOTHER BRITISH MERCHANTMAN TORPEDOED.

LONDON, March 9th.

The Admiralty late to-night announced that the Liverpool steamer *Bengrove* was sunk off Ilfracombe yesterday afternoon, probably by a submarine. The crew, numbering 33, were saved.

RUSSIAN BLACK SEA FLEET ACTIVE.

LONDON, March 9th.

An official statement published in Petrograd says that the Black Sea Fleet bombarded Zenguladak, Eregh, Kiliwli and Kozlon, silencing batteries and destroying coal wharves. Eight steamers were also sunk.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH AIRSHIPS ATTACK OSTEND.

GERMAN MILITARY HEAD-QUARTERS DAMAGED.

LONDON, March 9th.

The Press Bureau announces that Wing Commander Longmore reports that six Naval aeroplanes proceeded to attack Ostend yesterday.

Two returned to their base owing to the petrol freezing.

The remainder dropped eleven bombs on the submarine repair basin and four bombs on the Kurssal, which is the German military headquarters.

All the machines and their pilots returned.

It is probable that considerable damage was done.

No submarines were seen in the basin. A fresh N.W. wind was blowing.

HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING IN ALSACE.

LONDON, March 8th.

To-day's Paris *communiqué* says:—

Our progress at different points in Champagne has increased. At the end of the day we captured trenches to the north-west of Souain, and about 500 metres of trenches between Perthes and Beau Sejour. We took prisoners, including officers.

Our heavy guns on the heights of the Meuse seriously damaged, according to prisoners, a 42-centimetre gun, which was recently placed there by the enemy. The gun was dismantled and sent to the rear. Four of the gun's crew were killed and seven wounded.

We progressed to the north of Badonviller.

The Germans violently counter-attacked at Reichsackerkopf and gained a footing momentarily, but were driven back after furious hand-to-hand fighting. The German losses were extremely heavy.

A German attack to the south of the railway station at Burnhaupt was repelled by infantry fire.

LONDON, March 9th.

The Paris evening *communiqué* states:—

The Champagne snowstorms have impeded to-day's operations. The enemy, in the morning, attempted to recapture a wood west of Perthes, but were repulsed. A counter-attack gained us ground east and north, and the progress was extended. We have captured 500 metres of trenches in the vicinity of Perthes, and lost a few metres between Mesnil and Beau Sejour.

We took a hundred metres of trenches on a ridge north-east of Mesnil, and gained a footing in an enemy trench at Bois Brule, in the region of St. Mihiel.

A German attack at Bois-le-Prete, north-west of Pontamousson, failed.

Our progress is continued north of Badonviller, and we repulsed a counter-attack at Reichsackerkopf.

THE NEAR EAST.

[BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE CABLE.]

FIGHTING IN PERSIA AND ASIATIC TURKEY.

ENEMY SUFFER HEAVILY.

LONDON, March 8th.

As Turkish troops, together with Turkish and Persian irregulars, had been gathering to the west of Ahwaz, a reconnaissance in force was made from the town on the 3rd instant. The enemy was discovered in great force, numbering about 12,000. Repeated attempts to surround our party were defeated, and retirement was effected after punishing the enemy severely.

The British and Indian losses were 62 killed and 127 wounded; while the enemy lost from 200 to 300 killed, and from 500 to 600 wounded, including several chiefs.

On the same day, a cavalry reconnaissance was made in the direction of Nakalla, 25 miles north-west of Basra. A party of 1,500 hostile horsemen was discovered, and drawn on to a concealed position, held by our infantry with machine guns and artillery. The enemy suffered heavily and fled. Our losses were 10 killed, and 2 wounded.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMANS REPULSED ON EAST PRUSSIAN FRONTIER.

SURROUNDED AUSTRIAN COLUMN SURRENDERS.

LONDON, March 9th.

An official statement issued at Petrograd says:—

In the region of Smvalki the enemy had been repulsed.

On the front Mariampol-Simno-Augustovo our offensive continues. The German offensive has been arrested in the region of Pilitza on the left of the Vistula, and we are counter-attacking.

An Austrian column was surrounded at Klaus, in the Carpathians. The entire battalion surrendered.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[FROM THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN FO."]

JAPAN AND CHINA.

PEKING, March 9th.

The negotiations between the Japanese Minister and the Chinese representatives have resulted in the settlement of the Shantung and Manchuria questions.

The lease of Port Arthur and the South Manchurian railway has been prolonged for ninety-nine years.

The negotiators are now discussing the demands affecting the Province of Fokien.

The Hangyang iron-works questions will be discussed when Shengkung Pao and his partners arrive in Peking.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE SUN YAT SEN.

PEKING, March 9th.

An attempt has been made on the life of Dr. Sun Yat Sen. His right hip has been injured.

[Presumably this news has come from Japan, where Dr. Sun Yat Sen is reported to have been staying.]

POSTHUMOUS HONOURS.

PEKING, March 9th.

It has been decided to revert to the practice of conferring posthumous honours to three generations.

[FROM MANILA PAPERS.]

SERIOUS SITUATION IN MEXICO.

ARMED INTERVENTION BY THREE POWERS DISCUSSED.

WASHINGTON, March 8th.

Secretary of State Bryan and the diplomatic representatives of Argentine, Chile and Brazil held a long conference to-day regarding possible intervention in Mexico by the armed forces of the United States and of the three South American republics.

The situation in Mexico is exceedingly serious according to an announcement made by Secretary Bryan. It was at his instance that the conference of the ambassadors of the A.B.C. republics was called and he also suggested the plan of international intervention. At the end of the meeting the diplomats promised to transmit Secretary Bryan's suggestion to their home governments.

The inhabitants of Mexico City are on the verge of starvation and General Obregon, who is holding the capital with a force inimical to the present government, has refused to permit an international committee to render aid to those who are in want. The Garza government, which Mexico City some weeks ago and is now established in Cuernavaca, fleeing when General Obregon's troops entered the capital early in February.

The price of foodstuffs in Mexico City has soared far beyond the reach of the needy. The supply has been low for several days and unless the railroad lines leading out of the city are opened up soon, it is believed that even greater suffering among the poorer classes will follow.

The meeting of the South American diplomats was called by Secretary Bryan after a protest had been received by the State Department from Agent Silliman in Mexico City regarding the outrageous actions of General Obregon. The latter has imprisoned over one hundred of the most influential merchants of the city because of their unwillingness to contribute to the fund of P.2,000,000 which he recently levied on the business men. Obregon has also threatened to cut off the water supply of the city unless the funds which he has demanded are immediately forthcoming.

EXPLOSION IN A SPANISH MINE.

BARCELONA, March 8th.

A violent explosion occurred yesterday in a coal mine in Cordoba, causing 20 deaths. Ten men were killed outright.

The London Scottish writer is perplexed about the following problem:—One of our fellows who has recently been promoted lance-corporal before he came out got his chauffeur a job in the A.S.C. When at the rest camp the chauffeur came to see him, having been gazetted lieutenant, now he is a captain! I wonder which calls the other "Sir."

SOME TIGER STORIES.

TOLD TO AN INCREDULOUS HEARER.

The tiger is dead.

The above statement is accurate and indisputable, for he has now been dispossessed of his lovely coat, and the operation was performed without the slightest objection on the part of "stripes." But I am of the opinion that some of the many tiger stories which have been resurrected since the tragic passing of the tiger are by no means so accurate as the statement regarding his death. The features of some of the stories which I have heard are so remarkable that my incredulity regarding them must be forgiven; and the escapes made by the narrators seem to me to have been so marvellous that here again doubts have arisen. Until Monday evening, I was quite unaware that so many of my acquaintances had experienced anything so exciting as practically hand-to-hand contests with man-eating tigers, the peculiarities of which had never previously been recorded—of course, they had been far too modest to refer to these happenings in ordinary times. Now they can be easily excused—and, I hope, forgiven. All the tigers were killed in these stories, but the kill was anything but a "common or garden" extinction. The tiger in each instance possessed manerisms which tigers had never previously been known to possess—in one instance he "got up on his hind legs and laughed"—or had other equally strange propensities. As to the laughing tiger, my incredulity is not so strong. I recall an episode in the life of one tiger which may have been responsible for the laugh. It happened in this way:—

"There was a young lady of Niger Who smiled as she rode on a tiger; They returned from that ride With the lady inside, And the smile on the face of the tiger."

Now, it might easily have happened that my friend who dealt with the laughing tiger was really disposing of two beings at once: he also had the good fortune to meet the tiger before the latter had quite got over the joke of swallowing someone who had previously made him perform a most degrading stunt, and thus the tiger was placed at a disadvantage at once. Yes, he must have killed the tiger who was the cause of so many tears in Niger; but the coincidence is a remarkable one, to say the least! And if my friend has a conscience, he must surely realise that though he may not have actually assisted in the successful disposal of this troublesome young lady of Niger, he, at any rate, was not guilty enough to endeavour to extricate her from a most undignified position. But to relate a few of the stories.

A small but gallant party of tiger-hunters one day arranged it that the boasting member of the party should be put to the test. He had declared that no animal would scare him, and so was placed behind a fallen tree, right in the track along which it was proposed the tiger should be driven. Eventually the tiger did come out and bounded towards the fallen tree. Promptly the gallant one fainted, the tiger jumped over the fallen tree, looked with disgust at the "fallen idol," sniffed him, and then walked away with his head in the air; to be subsequently shot. The human conceptions of some animals are truly remarkable—yes, I think so.

Yet another showing up of a boastful novice. All the members of this particular party had killed tigers galore in their time, but this young fellow—he was a Bank clerk, by the way, and the incident occurred, so I was informed, in the Malay States—had not. He was frightfully keen, and boastfully explained what he would do when Stripes did happen to cross his path. The other hunters gave him directions, and emphasised the fact that the first shot, even if it appeared to be effective, must be followed by many more to prevent accidents. With astonishing rapidity the novice spotted a tiger reclining comfortably, and at once crawled towards him. When within 100 yards the young clerk commenced to blaze away, and following directions zealously, poured pounds of lead into the animal, who did not even swish his tail! Then the happy hunter rushed forward—to discover that the tiger had been dead for many a day. And from somewhere in the foliage a general laugh proceeded. I quite believe this, because it was told to me by the one who shot the deceased tiger; but why did he not relate it before Monday evening?

One evening a party of gentlemen were sitting on the verandah of a bungalow in India, smoking and chatting lazily in the drowsy air. Suddenly, one of them was seen to quietly rise from his chair, go down the steps into the grounds, at the same time saying "get your guns." It was noticed that by his side walked a tiger, and the other members of the party at once secured their guns and followed cautiously. At the bottom of the grounds they were amazed to find that the tiger had their friend between his paws, pitching him to and fro as if in play. For some time they stood helplessly, just spectators of a man being played with by a tiger; for the tiger could not be shot without grave danger to the man. Eventually an opportunity came, and the tiger was killed. It then transpired that as their friend was sitting on the verandah, he was dangling his arm over

the side of his chair when his hand was suddenly seized by the tiger. He at once allowed himself to be dragged away, with the result related above. The arm was broken in two places. This was vouched for as being quite accurate and true in every detail. I make no comment.

I have yet to find a man who cannot relate a tiger story which possesses not one item coming under the head of terminological inexactitudes; the narrators have been a revelation to me of British modesty and daring under most unusual circumstances. And these were the people who, previous to Monday, had laughed to scorn all reports of tigers having been seen on the Peak and in the New Territory. Personally, I have never tried conclusions with a tiger; I have disposed of certain fellows whose peculiarities were that they persisted in utilising an adjacent roof as a concert platform. This peculiarity brought about their death; but no struggle, no singular mannerisms; just a squeal, and then the end.

A last remark, sympathetically made for golfers. An authority on tiger-stalking states that one of the many ways to effectively deal with a tiger, when suddenly brought face to face with one, is to fix him—with the eye.

RODERICK RANDOM.

THE TIGER SENSATION.

P.C. Goucher, who was mauled by the tiger, was yesterday reported as "still in danger, but holding his own."

Mr. Ho Tung has presented \$300 and Mr. Ho Kom Tong \$500 to a fund for the injured and the dependents of the Indian constable.

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the Sanitary Board was held yesterday, the President of the Department (Mr. G. N. Orme) presiding. There were also present:—The Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. S. B. C. Ross, Lieut.-Colonel Gordon-Hall, Mr. P. W. Goldring, Mr. Chan Kai Ming, Mr. Ng Hon Tsz, Dr. F. Clark (Medical Officer of Health), Dr. W. W. Pearse (Assistant Medical Officer of Health), and Mr. W. Bowen-Rowlands (Secretary).

PUBLIC NUISANCES.

Arising out of a minute by the President regarding the erection of a temporary latrine on the reclamation near the Reclamation Street Market, Yaumati, Mr. Goldring said that there were certain latrines and water closets in Kowloon which at the present moment were being used as storing places for night soil, and he thought the inspectors in charge of this should see that it was not done. The President said that every endeavour would be made to keep in proper order, and the scavenging inspector would take special precautions to see that it was not improperly used. It would be understood that it might be closed at any time without notice if the Board so wished.

On the motion of the President, seconded by Hon. Mr. Hewett, it was decided to give the necessary permission.

A USEFUL SUGGESTION.

In regard to the arrangement of duties for the Sanitary Inspectors during the first half of the present year, Mr. Goldring said it would be instructive and useful to know the names and addresses of the inspectors in charge of the different districts, so that those who had complaints would know to whom to go. Outside the Docks at Hung Hom there was a malarial breeding swamp, and if he only knew the address of the inspector in charge of the district he could report it to him, and not make a public business of it.

The President approved of the suggestion, and said he would send members maps of the districts, with the names and addresses of the Sanitary Inspectors in charge.

THE "QUAINTS."

The versatility of the "Quaints" is unbounded. To an audience which included H.E. the Governor, Lady May and Miss May, the Colonial Secretary (Hon. Mr. Claud Severn), the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies), H. E. Signor Freitas (the Portuguese Minister), Comm. Basil Taylor, and the Governor's Private Secretary (Mr. Sayer), the "Quaints" last night entertained with a programme which, for variety and excellence, has rarely been placed before Hongkong audiences. It varied from a pastoral playette to screaming comedy and topical gags, which were so up-to-date that even deceased "stripes" came in for some Salisbury witticisms. And Salisbury was in his usual sheepish and whimsical mood. He had certain funny remarks to make about everything and everyone, but the most laughable of his apparently unconscious humour was retained for his mantle-shelf role of Cupid in that very clever and amusing conception of what certain Dresden china people, who have been on the shelf for many years—the mantle-shelf—would say and sing when their previously inanimate forms were imbued with the capabilities of speech and action at midnight. In these "China Chimes," the gentle lyrics of Agnes Croxton and E. Kane Mot, who tell of their china vase-love in a most touching manner, were a much-appreciated feature. This phantasm of a mantle-shelf is written by Dick Hewlett, and the *mise-en-scene* and the construction of mantle-town is the work of Salisbury. It is a most picturesque and tuneful creation which, in itself, is a complete entertainment. The other items in the programme are all excellent and fully maintain the high reputation which the "Quaints" have gained during their visit to Hongkong.

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From 10th to 15th March, 1915.				
HIGH WATER			LOW WATER	
Days of Week	Days of Month	H'kong. Mean Time	Height	H'kong. Mean Time
		h. m.	ft.in.	h. m.
Wed.	10	No info.		nor low
Thurs.	11	8 44	5 6	0 44
		8 38	6 3	10 45
Fri.	12	8 37	6 3	1 29
		8 31	6 9	0 15
Satur.	13	8 46	4 5	2 5
		7 50	4 7	1 14
Sun.	14	9 6	4 7	2 57
		8 37	5 0	2 9
Mon.	15	9 27	4 8	3 43
		9 2	5 2	3 36
Tues.	16	9 47	5 2	3 25

of the brown bird, for that very afternoon several people were arrested by order of the Commander. It had been a day of hot sunshine and some had, unfortunately, put their sunshades up. The Commander was a bright man, however, and he knew at once that they had been signalling to the seaplane, especially the ill-fated lady, whose remark had been a red one. All these were taken to Government House: some were flogged, some were detained a day or two, and some were merely advised that it was wicked, also dangerous, to communicate with the enemy. Such is Turkish government.

Visitor: "You have an unusually large crowd annoy you a great deal?"
Farmer: "Oh, not to any extent."
Visitor: "That's peculiar, considering you have no scarecrows."
Farmer "Oh, well, you see, I'm out of a good part of the time myself."

Lord Charles Beresford loves a bit of fun, and in his "Memoirs" scores Lord Morley as follows:—"I never go to sleep without reading one of Mr. Morley's books, and I never read one of Mr. Morley's books without going to sleep." That unquestionably is neat, but Lord Charles can hardly have known that as he was writing those words another was telling the story that came in "China." Dying after "This Year," the Rev. Frederick Brown wrote that during the Boxer riots the head of a great Mission was reading Lord Charles Beresford's book on "The Breach of China." He fell asleep over it, the book lay beside him on the pillow, a Boxer bullet came through the window and buried itself in it. The missionary picked up the book to Lord Charles was the comment, "I think it safer to send you this copy of your excellent book, as neither myself nor the Boxer bullets can get through it." Lord Morley is avenged.—*The Far East.*

IN THE ENEMY'S COUNTRY. WHAT THE GERMANS THINK OF THE BRITISH.

"HYENAS."

The following is the second article by Mr. Alfred Arnold, a member of the staff of the London *Daily Express* who went to Germany, at great personal risk, on a mission on behalf of his journal:

I found Frankfurt decidedly more cheerful and hopeful than Düsseldorf. The reason is difficult to explain. All the cities of the German Empire receive the same war news, and I could find nothing in the Frankfurt newspapers particularly making for optimism.

The people, however, in this beautiful old city are convinced that Germany must win in the end, although they fear that the end is still far off. Here, as everywhere else, is the same deep, bitter hatred of England and the English. This was expressed with particular thoroughness in an interesting conversation I had with an infantry lieutenant.

He was very friendly and chatted quite frankly about the war, admitting that the Germans had been guilty of many tactical blunders.

GERMAN OPTIMISM.
"All the same, you will see that when the weather conditions improve we shall once more show the world that we have no equals either in strategy or tactics," he continued.

"I agree that is no excuse for the mistakes that have been made, but you must admit that the French on their side have certainly not exhibited any particular brilliancy in their operations. They remain more or less where they were two months ago. They can make no headway, and they are rapidly approaching a state of exhaustion."

I asked his opinion of the British, and at once his manner changed. He had spoken of the French with kindly tolerance. The word "England" made him almost snarl with rage.

"Ach wass! Don't talk to me about those dogs. It makes a German sick to think of their treachery. The English have been for years professing friendship for Germany, and all the time, in accordance with their essential falseness, they were waiting for an opportunity to attack us when we were in difficulties."

"They are the hyenas of Europe, beasts of darkness. No treatment can be too severe for such dogs. It would be absurd to fight them with any consideration. They simply would not understand."

"MUST BE BEATEN."

This officer spoke with a heat that undoubtedly denoted deep conviction, and as he thinks so thinks nearly every man and every woman in all the cities I visited. "England is the enemy, and England must and will be beaten."

As I have said, Frankfurt's faith in ultimate victory is unshaken, and it awaits the end with considerable cheerfulness.

There are no orchestras left in the fine cafes, but they are well filled all day long. The famous opera house is open three evenings a week. The shop windows display stocks of the latest German (not Paris) fashions.

There is rather more variety in the food supply here than in most other cities. At the restaurants I was able to obtain quite good freshwater fish, such as carp and trout, and excellent meat, though the bread was execrable. Beer has risen three-halves the price, a circumstance mainly due to the drafting of so many men from the breweries to the army. The Loewen and other breweries are now working only half-time, and the number of employees has been reduced to less than a third.

FULL OF WOUNDED.
Over 7,000 wounded are being cared for in the city's hospitals and in the villas of the suburbs. Fresh troops were leaving the city for France and Flanders during my short visit.

It was told that as many as six batteries of artillery, three cavalry regiments, and 35,000 infantry left one night, a fact which proves that Germany's last reserves have certainly not yet been reached.

THE JEW AND GERMAN.
Frankfurt is the traditional home of the German Jew. The great Rothschild family originally came from Frankfurt, and its population still includes many of the richest and most influential of the Jewish families owing allegiance to the Kaiser. I was particularly anxious to obtain the opinion of this wealthy and influential community; international connections necessarily help them to take a wide and comprehensive view.

German Jews are unquestionably loyal. Prayers for the success of the German arms are offered regularly in Frankfurt's five synagogues. Money is generously contributed to the war funds, and parcels of clothing and comforting luxuries are sent by the Frankfurt Jew to the soldiers in the fighting line.

Yet it was clear to me that they do not take the same view of the situation as their Christian fellow-citizens. A leading member of the community and a city councillor said to me:

"The German Jews are much too good patriots to allow themselves to be deceived by stories of mythical triumphs. We are eager to do our duty to the Fatherland. We do not shrink any sacrifice that may be imposed on us, but we greatly fear that much of the sacrifice will be in vain."

It is true that Germany can still put many thousands of good troops in the field. We have food of sorts to last us another year if it be used with prudence, but on the whole, in common with most of my co-religionists, I am convinced that our general resources are much weaker than England's, and that therefore England must humble us in the end.

"The England that crushed Napoleon will crush Germany. Never in the history of the world was a more fatal mistake made than when our statesmen caused England's interference in this war to be inevitable."

My friend spoke slowly and deliberately and with evident sorrow. After a moment's silence he continued:

"Yet even if defeat should finally come, it is possible that even Germany herself may be the gainer. Defeat may clear the whole national atmosphere and make the empire a true democracy."

This was the only occasion during my stay in Germany that I heard the expression of such an opinion. Its importance lies in the fact that the speaker was a Jew and a financier of almost international importance. The Jews in Germany have a very real influence on the trend of national affairs, and it is just conceivable that they may before very long use that influence to hasten the end of what they apparently regard as a hopeless struggle.

A CHANGE IN GERMANY.

STILL CONFIDENT, BUT—

[BY A CORRESPONDENT OF THE "DAILY GRAPHIC"]

In the last day or two there has been a large increase in the exodus from Germany into Switzerland. This is chiefly due to the progress made by the French troops in Upper Alsace, and the orders of General Gade, the officer commanding the troops in that district, for subjects of neutral States to leave it. It is true that, as a result of the sensation caused by this order, General Gade has tried to attenuate its effect by stating that in special cases demands for continuing residence on the part of neutrals will receive individual consideration. But there has been no cancelling of the general dispositions of the decree.

I have talked with a large number of such refugees who have just left Germany as to the state of public opinion in that country. They are all unanimous in declaring that a change is gradually taking place. The warlike exaltation that marked the beginning of the war, when the whole nation was convinced that Germany would gain a crushing victory, no longer exists. The Government is leaving no stone unturned to maintain this warlike enthusiasm by announcing, *ad hoc*, every fact, real or imaginary of the German army. But the fact that it is held tight, both on the eastern and western frontiers, and that no one can tell how long the war will last, has everywhere given food for serious reflection.

"WE WILL REAP NOTHING FROM IT."
This does not mean that the German people has in the least degree lost its confidence in the final victory of its arms. But it begins to fear that this victory will cost so dear that Germany will earn nothing by the war. "Wir werden nichts ernten" ("We will reap nothing from it") is the fashion in which the "man in the street" in Germany now sums up the situation. From the point of view of "Realpolitik" the war is bad business, as the working expenses are too high.

But it would be idle to shut one's eyes to the fund of patience, resignation and tenacity which the German people possess. The effect which it has put forth against the Allies can only be described in their favourite expression, "kolossal." The unanimity of all ranks and conditions of men, the formidable activity and the ordered method which governs it, and the spirit of sacrifice which animates all classes, civil and military, leave Germany still the most formidable of enemies.

I have nowhere been able to hear any confirmation of the pretended proposals made, through indirect channels, by Germany to France (of which rumours have been current in a certain section of the Press of Europe), that the latter country should receive Alsace-Lorraine if she will consent to abandon England and make a separate peace. The question of Alsace-Lorraine is one on which public opinion in Germany is unanimous. She will never give up the provinces she conquered in 1870 unless they are torn from her after a complete and crushing defeat. Every German, without distinction of class or creed, considers that the surrender of Alsace-Lorraine would be the moral bankruptcy of the Empire.

THE ECONOMIC FACTOR.
This could only be imposed on Germany by complete national disaster, and this has certainly not yet been inflicted by the Allies. "Our military situation," the Germans declare, "still seems to us to be intact. We are waging war in the enemy's territory. To the east as well as to the west we have put up solid barriers. The admirable organization of our railways enables us to transport our forces rapidly from one front to the other, and to choose the point where we desire to give the maximum of our effort. Militarily, therefore, our situation is not so desperate that it could justify a cessation of territory. And we have still powerful reserves which we can mobilize in the Spring."

There remains, however, the economic war by which the Allies hope to reduce Germany. Of this it is more difficult to appreciate the results. Up to the present, from all I hear from the other side of the frontier, there has so far been no actual scarcity of provisions. The people one meets in the streets in German towns and cities, I am told by Swiss who have had occasion to travel much in Germany since the beginning of the war, look as prosperous and well-fed as ever. It is true that they must be sparing in their consumption of bread, but this does not worry them much. The Germans never were great bread-eaters, as, for instance, are the French.

Most minute precautions have been taken by the German Government to prevent the waste of cereals. The proportion of wheat-flour to potatoes has been regulated by decree. In order to facilitate the surveillance of the bakeries, bread can only be baked between seven in the morning and seven in the evening. Cakes and pastries must not contain more than 50 per cent. of wheat-flour, and in certain localities they are only allowed to be baked three times a week.

MOBILISING THE HAUSEFRAU.
The recent letter of the Minister of the Interior to Professor Semig was really an open letter addressed to German housewives. The Minister implores them to exercise the strictest economy. He enters into the most familiar details of the household economy. They must not throw away the remains of meals, but utilize them with care. In fact, the Government is now mobilizing the men of the country—by mobilizing the deutsche Hausfrau. The Minister of the Interior makes it a matter of conscience for them to serve their country in the kitchen, as their sons and husbands serve it in the trenches. "Whoever," he declares, "does not observe the prescriptions issued for the national alimentation commits a crime against the Fatherland as would a soldier who does not defend it to his dying breath."

These words prove that in Government circles the economic situation of Germany is taken most seriously.

WHERE THE TRENCHES MEET.

VIEW OF THE BATTLEFIELD FROM FRENCH OBSERVATION POST.

By the courtesy of the French War Office, Mr. Sidney Low has been permitted to visit the Allied front. He was able to examine the French military arrangements at first hand, and to be present at one of those artillery combats which are the salient feature of the present war. The following are extracts from Mr. Low's third article appearing in the *Standard*:

An officer invited us to visit the post of observation. It is a square platform erected on the very edge of the ridge on which No. 4 and its colleagues are placed, with a light breastwork and a thin screen of bushes in front. Here you may see the whole terrain of the fight and begin to understand what it means. I may not indicate the precise locality, but it is one that appears a good deal in the official despatches. There is a plain some four miles wide which extends from below this ridge of ours to the slopes of the hills on which, or behind which, the German heavy batteries are in position. There are villages and farms scattered about the level, now all deserted, and in the middle the little town of B—, with its empty houses, and a silent factory. The place is of some strategic importance, so that its possession has been fiercely contested for many weeks past. The French trenches come right up to the town on one side, and the German trenches on the other are close to it. A little further out, the trenches almost meet; for the rival sappers working underground towards one another found themselves stopped by a mass of rock, on one face of which the French traverses ends, and on the other side the German. From this point the burrows radiate right and left in the form of a cross.

"These approach ditches are too dangerous to be used, but the other trenches are full of men. From our view-point, however, not a living thing can be seen anywhere on the plain. Only the long brown lines trailing and zigzagging across the green indicate the burrows of the rival infantry; not a man nor the glint of a bayonet is perceptible. A day or two ago the French drove the enemy out of one of his advanced trenches, and now the Germans are trying to shell out the new occupants, and we, up here on our wooded ridge, are busy shelling the shellers."

FURIOUS BOMBARDMENT.

I said the town of B— was empty, but that is not quite true. For somewhere in among its vacant buildings we have established our reconnaissance posts, and it is there that during officers from these batteries of ours are taking careful observation of the effects of the hostile fire, and listening to know how the French are using their guns. The shells come from and from what range they are thrown. The Germans are apparently aware of these proceedings, and try to check them by directing a furious cannonade at B— itself, as well as upon the adjacent trenches. We can see the splashes of red fire ranging about the roofs of the houses, buzzing chimney, throwing up jets of water as the town falls into the large pond just outside the town. There must be an inferno of noise and confusion down there; but our observers live through it all, and go on calmly sending up their notes and reports through the wire, so that our skillful gunners up here can keep their fire steadily on the German batteries with damaging results. We scan the opposite crests with our glasses and watch the grey cloud gushing out now from one point, now from another, and mark the angry blaze and sparkle where the missiles strike and burst. Sometimes we can see the mist jump perilously near the French trenches. But our gunners, heavy projectiles are evidently disturbing the aim of the German gunners, and their fire is growing loose. Many of their shells explode harmlessly far out upon the plain, and sometimes the trained eyes of the observers beside us can note, though we cannot, that they bury themselves in the earth without exploding at all.

DIRECTING THE "75s."

We step down from the platform into the excavated chamber immediately below, which is a sort of conning-tower, as well as an office and living-room for the officer in command. Here he can see what is happening in safety through slits into the face of the cliff, and control the fire of his guns. It is quite a commodious little apartment, with a table, a cooking stove, and a chair or two, and a whole array of telephones. There are wires to the field telephone in the advanced trenches, where an officer is sending reports on the effect of the shots, and wires to the posts in B—, and wires to the officer further back, and wires again to the sections doing the actual shooting behind us. A couple of artillerymen have their ears at the instruments, and orders and messages are rattled out in rapid succession. "Number One, more elevation." "Number Two, prepare to fire." "Number Two has fired." "Number Three falls short." "Number Four, load with shrapnel." It goes on for a couple of hours, this artillery duel, and all the while the smoke is rising over the hills, the air is filled with thunder, and the spurts of flame start up all over the ground, now scattered, now close together, now singly, now in groups, like violent fireworks. And, indeed, we seem to be watching a very noisy pyrotechnic display, until we remind ourselves with a shudder that any one of those lurid squibs and crackers might pile twenty living men into a mangled heap if it happened to fall among them.

PASSENGERS.

Per *Siberia*, from San Francisco, etc., for Hongkong, Mr. Harry Beck, Miss Ida Bohm, Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Baldwin, Mr. D. S. Bellamere, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Chase, Mr. and Mrs. M. Fletcher, Rev. M. F. C. Gleason Chaplin, U.S.N., Miss Lena Hatfield, Rev. and Mrs. D. A. Hayes, Miss Marie Hintze, Capt. H. A. Hutchings, U.S.A., Mr. F. L. Hirschman, Mr. D. S. Hewitt, Mr. E. L. Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. A. Lorber, Mr. H. E. Muriel, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Murray, Master S. S. Murray, Master A. A. Murray, Mr. D. J. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Peobles, Miss Peobles, Mr. Peobles, C. M. Players, Mrs. H. W. Pillsbury, Mr. Clarke Robinson, Mrs. C. E. Ryder, Mr. Louis F. Snow, Mr. Robert C. Snow, Mrs. Mary Smith, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Severance, Mr. H. L. Schamberger, Mr. C. H. Thomas, Mr. H. C. Wilmet, and Mr. A. F. White.

Per *Polynesia*, for Hongkong, from Marseilles, Mrs. Chassagnat; from Colombo, Mr. W. H. Prior; from Singapore, Mr. A. B. Moss, Mr. H. C. Davies, and Mr. A. B. Moss; from Saigon, Mr. M. Mock, Mr. R. P. Penan, Mr. M. A. and Struck.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STAMERS.

ANNA, Norwegian str., 1,017, T. Odner, 3rd March—Bangkok 27th February, Rice and Mill—Thorsen & Co.
BOHEMOS, Norwegian str., 889, T. A. Johnson, 4th March—Bangkok 23rd February, Rice—Order.
BOYAHIN, Russian str., 895, G. Baiding, 6th March—Hoihow 5th March, Coal—Chinese.
CHENAN, British str., 1,337, R. Robertson, 2nd March—Bangkok and Swatow 1st March, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.
CHINGGOOW, British str., 1,135, J. Doyle, 7th March—Kwang Yen 4th March, Stone—Shewan, Tomes & Co.
CHONGSANG, British str., 1,424, Holmwood, 7th March—Swatow 8th March, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
DEVAVONGSE, British str., 1,047, O. W. Shearer, 4th March—Saigon 27th February, General—Order.
FEICHING, Chinese str., 879, A. B. Bains, 28th February—Shanghai 24th February, General—Chinese.
FOOCHOW, British str., 1,237, J. R. Owen, 8th March—Shanghai 4th March, General—Butterfield & Swire.
EIGER, Norwegian str., 875, E. Fingelson, 6th March—Daly 27th February, General—Chinese.
FRUITVIG, Norwegian str., 891, Kristensen, 6th March—Bangkok 24th February, Rice—Chinese.
GLENNFALLOCH, British str., 1,434, Bainbridge, 8th March—Singapore 2nd March, General—Chinese.
HONG BEE, British str., 2,056, V. Egdorn, 6th March—Singapore 27th February, General—Chinese.
HUE, French str., 742, A. Cornelissen, 6th March—Haiphong 4th March, General—A. R. Marty.
KWANGTAE, Chinese str., Stewart, 3rd March—Shanghai 28th February, General—Chinese.
KWONGSANG, British str., 1,423, W. F. Richard, 2nd March—Shanghai 28th February, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
MEXICO CITY, British str., 3,379, N. A. Starkey, 4th March—Mojito 28th February, Coal—Mitsui Bishi Goshi Kaisha.
MYOJISAN MARU, Japanese str., 1,996, Manakata, 4th March—Wakamatsu 28th February, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
ROKOSAN MARU, Japanese str., 1,147, S. Mactoni, 4th March—Hongkong 2nd March, Coal—Bradley & Co.
RUBI, American str., 1,408, J. Miller, 5th March—Saigon 1st March, Rice—Shewan, Tomes & Co.
SALAMIS, British str., 4,709, D. A. Gardner, 7th March—South Africa 20th January, General—Bank Line, Ltd.
SEZOUEN, British str., 1,135, Barkus, 4th March—Chefoo 4th February, Beans and General—Butterfield & Swire.
TAHORE, British str., 4,055, T. R. McKay, 2nd March—San Francisco 31st January, Petroleum—Standard Oil Co.
TAK SAN, British str., 877, W. McClure, 6th March—Haiphong 3rd March, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
TJIBINT, Dutch str., 2,881, W. H. Lep, 3rd March—Sourabaya, Sugar—Java-China Japan Lijn.
TULATAY, Dutch str., 2,470, F. E. C. Van Scherneck, 28th February—Batavia 24th January, General—Java-China Japan Lijn.
TYRANOSSE, Dutch str., 5,020, A. W. La Rooy, 3rd March—Amoy 2nd March, General—Java-China Japan Lijn.
TRICOMIA, Dutch str., 1,093, Vigeboom, 2nd March—Singapore 24th February, Bulk Oil—Asiatic Petroleum Co.
URONG, British str., 2,507, P. Stewart, 2nd March—San Francisco 31st January, Oil—Standard Oil Co.
VARO, Norwegian str., 874, Johnson, 2nd March—Haiphong 28th February, General—Thorsen & Co.
WAI SHING, British str., 1,140, J. M. Picken, 5th March—Swatow 4th March, Rice—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
YET MARU No. 2, Japanese str., 1,123, Itani, 7th March—Mikie 28th February, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-NIGHT

8.15 p.m.—Henry Dallas at the Theatre Royal.—"The Quaints."
Tuesday, 16th March:—
8.30 p.m.—Auction of a Large and Valuable Collection of Antique China and Curios at Sales Rooms, by Mr. Geo. P. Lammert.
Wednesday, 17th March:—
2.30 p.m.—Auction of a Large and Valuable Collection of Antique China and Curios at Sales Rooms, by Mr. Geo. P. Lammert.
4 p.m.—An Operetta Children's Matinee at the French Convent.
Thursday, 18th March:—
12.30 p.m.—Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.
2.30 p.m.—Auction of a Large and Valuable Collection of Antique China and Curios at Sales Rooms, by Mr. Geo. P. Lammert.
Friday, 19th March:—
6 p.m.—An Operetta at the French Convent.
Saturday, 20th March:—
6 p.m.—An Operetta at the French Convent.
Tuesday, 23rd March:—
Noon—China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.
12.15 p.m.—Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.
Thursday, 25th March:—
Noon—China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:
FROM HONGKONG: 30th March. Co-sailing with "GUJARAT".
FROM COLOMBO: 16th April.
EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING:
From Hongkong: "SALAMIS" 12th March.
FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR PASSENGERS.
FIXED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

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MARSEILLES, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

For Steamer Sails.
MARSEILLES AND LONDON ... "CITY OF CORINTH" ... On 20th March.

Subject to change without notice.

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Hongkong, 22nd February, 1915.

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SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS.

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Pumps Empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

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100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES throughout the Shop ranging to 100 Tons.
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MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, Etc.
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Telegraphic Address:—"TAIKOO DOCK."

TELEPHONE No. 212.

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JAVA-CHINA JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJILATJAP	JAPAN	First half of Mar.	JAPAN	First half of Mar.
JIMANOEK	SHANGHAI	First half of Mar.	JAVA	First half of Mar.
TJIBINT	JAVA	First half of Mar.	SHANGHAI	First half of Mar.
TJILWONG	JAPAN	First half of Mar.	JAVA	Second half of Mar.
TJILAKOEN	JAVA	Second half of Mar.	SHANGHAI	Second half of Mar.
JIPANAS	JAVA	Second half of Mar.	JAPAN	Second half of Mar.
TJIB DAS	JAVA	Second half of Apr.	JAPAN	Second half of Apr.
LEKUMBANG	JAVA	Second half of Apr.	SHANGHAI	Second half of Apr.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a fully qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.
For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

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Hongkong, 19th February, 1915.

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THOS. COOK & SON.

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP AND FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, &c.

Head Office for the Far East—15, DES VUEUX ROAD, HONGKONG.
SHANGHAI, 23, FOOCHOW ROAD. YOKOHAMA, 32, WATER STREET.
MANILA—MANILA HOTEL.

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TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.
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LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.
FOREIGN MONIES Exchanged.

CHINA OFFICE—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1914.

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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	SARDINIA	12th Mar.	See Special Advertisement.
SHANGHAI	NUBIA	About 12th Mar.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NORE	About 18th Mar.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and PORT SAID	NAMUR	10 A.M. 31st Mar.	Freight and Passage.

All the above Steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

For Further Particulars apply to

E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 8th March, 1915.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 10th Mar. Noon.
BANGKOK	"KASHING"	On 10th Mar. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LUCHOW"	On 11th Mar. 4 P.M.
NINGPO	"SZECHUEN"	On 12th Mar. D'light.
SHANGHAI	"SHAOSHING"	On 13th Mar. D'light.
HOIHOW and PAKHOI	"WENOHOW"	On 13th Mar. 10 A.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 16th Mar. 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTIAN" and S.S. "SANUI"

MANILA LINE—TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA" "TAMING" and "TEAN". Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN".

SHANGHAI LINE—THE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "ANHUI" and "CHENAN". The S.S. "KANCHOW" "LIANGHONG" "LUCHOW" and "YINGCHOW", having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast scheduled service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Hongkong, 10th March, 1915.

TELEPHONE 36.

AGENTS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light, Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAICHING"	Capt. W. C. Passmore	FRIDAY, 12th Mar., at 1 P.M.
"HAITAN"	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY, 16th Mar., at 1 P.M.
"HAITYANG"	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	FRIDAY, 19th Mar., at 1 P.M.

FOR SWATOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 3 Days).

"HAIMUN"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	WEDNESDAY, 10th Mar., at 1 P.M.
		SUNDAY, 14th Mar., at 10 A.M.

Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,

Hongkong, 10th March, 1915.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

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THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE (SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
ST. ALBANS		On 12th Mar., 11 A.M.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. A State-Room has Electric Fans. A fully qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

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GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

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REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

S.S. "ITOLA" 5,257 tons. Capt. Butler, will be despatched for SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE and MOJI on 16th March.

S.S. "SANGOLA" 5,164 tons. Captain Milne, R.N.R., will be despatched for SHANGHAI, VLADIVOSTOK, KOBE and MOJI on 30th March.

S.S. "UMARIA" 5,517 tons. Capt. Elton will be despatched for YOKOHAMA, KOBE and MIKE on 10th March.

WESTWARD

S.S. "ORISSA" 5,416 tons. Captain Langlands, will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON and CALCUTTA on 13th March.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1915.

AGENTS

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TOYO KISEN KAISHA. NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA. JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed.	Leave Hongkong
CHIYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	THURS., 25th Mar.
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 13th April.
NIPPON MARU	11,000—18 knots	TUESDAY, 27th April.
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 11th May.

Via MANILA, Omitting Shanghai.

Steamers via Shanghai leave at Noon.

Manila " at 10.30 A.M.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON	£71.10...	RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.
FIRST CLASS TO NEW YORK	£60.	" " " £96.10.
" " " SAN FRANCISCO	£45.	" " " £68.

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THENCE BY

TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed	Sails
ANYO MARU	18,500—15 knots	Wednesday, 10th March.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

K. DOI, ACTING AGENT,
King's Building.

TELEPHONE 291.

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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD

For	STEAMER	To SAIL
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	POLYNESIEN	On 10th March, at 10 A.M.

HOMEWARD

MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	ATLANTIQUE	On 20th March, at 1 P.M.
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ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS.

TRANSHIPPING on the Co's Steamers at COLOMBO for CALCUTTA, (every four weeks), also at PORT SAID for the LEVANT, CONSTANTINOPLE and BLACK SEA.

Through Tickets to LONDON via PARIS by rail.

Circular Tickets to Europe via Suez and SIBERIAN ROUTE and vice-versa delivered here.

For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT,
QUEEN'S BUILDING.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES. PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

THE AMERICAN LINE TO TACOMA AND SEATTLE.

In Connection with

THE CHICAGO MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO

For VICTORIA AND TACOMA VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"CHICAGO MARU"	K. Hori	SATURDAY, 20th Mar., at 3 P.M.

These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fair speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Trunks and Parcels.

FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, AND COLOMBO.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"LUZON MARU"	T. Miyata	TUESDAY, 23rd Mar., at 10 A.M.

FOR FOOCHEW VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"KAIO MARU"	Y. Yamamoto	THURSDAY, 11th Mar., at 2 P.M.

FOR TAMSUI VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"DAIGI MARU"	S. Tokushige	SUNDAY, 14th Mar., at Noon.
"DAIJIN MARU"	K. Murakami	SUNDAY, 21st Mar., at Noon.

FOR ANPING AND TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"BOSHI MARU"	Z. Hattori	WEDNESDAY, 17th Mar., at 10 A.M.

FOR HAIPHONG (DIRECT).

S.S. "KEIJO MARU," CAPT. IMAIZUMI,

LEAVING ON SATURDAY, 13TH MARCH, AT 10 A.M.

These Steamers of Coast and Formosa Line have Excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans.

These Steamers will arrive at and depart from 'Scam Yip Wharf' (near the Harbour Office).

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to

Y. ASAI,

MANAGER,

Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

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THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS AND DISPLACEMENT	TONS	SAILING DATES
MARSEILLES and LONDON	MISHIMA MARU	16,000	TUESDAY, 11th Mar., at Noon.
VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	SUWA MARU	20,000	THURSDAY, 26th Mar., at Noon.
VICTORIA, E.C., and SEATTLE via SHANGHAI	AKI MARU	12,500	TUESDAY, 23rd Mar., at Noon.
MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	TAMBA MARU	12,500	TUESDAY, 6th April, at Noon.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	NIKKO MARU	9,500	FRIDAY, 16th April, at 11 A.M.
	TANGO MARU	13,500	TUESDAY, 16th March at 4 P.M.
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	TOSA MARU	12,000	TUESDAY, 23rd March.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	RANGOON MARU	11,500	MONDAY, 15th March.
MOJI and KOBE	BOMBAY MARU	10,000	FRIDAY, 19th March.
SHANGHAI and KOBE	SANUKI MARU	12,500	FRIDAY, 12th March.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU	9,600	MONDAY, 15th Mar., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	ATSUTA MARU	16,000	WEDNESDAY, 10th Mar., at 5 P.M.

§ Wireless Telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers	Displacement	Leave Hongkong
MISHIMA MARU	16,000	Thurs., 11th Mar.
SUWA	20,000	Thurs., 26th Mar.
ATSUTA	16,000	Thurs., 8th Apr.
YASAKI	25,000	Thurs., 22nd Apr.
MIYAKI	18,000	Thurs., 6th May.
KITANO	16,000	Thurs., 20th May.
FUSHIMI	25,000	Thurs., 3rd June.

FOR AMERICA.

Steamers	Displacement	Leave Hongkong
AKI MARU	12,500	Tues., 23rd Mar.
TAMBA	12,500	Thurs., 6th Apr.
YOKOHAMA	12,500	Thurs., 15th Apr.
SADO	12,500	Tues., 4th May.
AWA	12,500	Thurs., 18th May.

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, &c., apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

TELEPHONE Nos. 292 and 1241.

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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

MARSEILLES AND LONDON

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR
COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.
THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

Connecting Steamer	Leave to	Leave	Connecting Steamer	Leave from	Leave to
YOKOHAMA	COLOMBO.	HAI	COLOMBO	MARSEILLES and LONDON	PLYMOUTH
					1 day later.
Mar. 15	SARDINIA	Mar. 8 Mar. 12	MEDINA	Apr. 10	Apr. 16
	NUBIA	Mar. 22 Mar. 26	MONSOLIA	Apr. 24	Apr. 30
Apr. 12	ORIENTAL	Apr. 6 Apr. 10	MALWA	May 8	May 14
Apr. 26	MALTA	Apr. 19 Apr. 23	MORGA	May 22	May 28
May 10	SARDINIA	May 3 May 7	MALWA	June 5	June 11
	NUBIA	May 17 May 21	MOOLTAN	June 19	June 25
	ORIENTAL	June 1 June 5	MOLDAVIA	July 4	July 10

THE ATTENTION of Passengers is drawn to the ACCELERATED ARRIVAL of the Mail Steamers at Marseille, Plymouth and London. These vessels will now arrive in Marseille on Friday, and London on the following Friday.

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO. Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

FARES:

The Fares to London and Marseille are as follows:—

	1st Saloon	"A"	Accommodation	Single	Return
LONDON	£55.	£59.	£44.	£40.	£80.

	1st Saloon	"A"	Accommodation	Single	Return
MARSEILLES	£51.	£55.	£42.	£38.	£76.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave YAMAHA	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave H'KONG	Leave S'PORE	Due at M'elles	Due at LONDON
NAMUR	Mar. 15	Mar. 25	Mar. 31	Apr. 6	May 4	May 13
NORE	Apr. 12	Apr. 23	Apr. 28	May 5	June 2	June 11
NELLORE	Apr. 25	May 7	May 12	May 18	June 17	June 26
NOVARA	May 10	May 21	May 26	June 2	July 2	July 11

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO

FARES TO LONDON: 1st Saloon £50 Single; £75 Return. 2nd Saloon £35 Single; £52 Return.

FARES TO MARSEILLES: 1st Saloon £46 Single; £53 Return.

All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy. THE ABOVE RATES ARE SUBJECT TO A SURTAX OF 10%.

For Further Particulars, apply to—

E. A. HEWETT,

SUPERINTENDENT.

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ENTERTAINMENTS

VICTOR-VICTROLA

THE IDEAL ENTERTAINER.



CALL AND WE WILL GLADLY DEMONSTRATE IT TO YOU.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS:

MOUTRIE'S.

[31-1]

THEATRE ROYAL.

UNDER the Distinguished Patronage of H.E. THE GOVERNOR, Sir F. H. MAY, K.C.M.G.

"THE QUANTS"

LAST 4 NIGHTS! LAST 4 NIGHTS! LAST 4 NIGHTS!
TO-NIGHT (WEDNESDAY), MARCH 10th,
LAST NIGHT OF THE THIRD PROGRAMME.

THURSDAY—THE QUANTS' FAMOUS FIRST PROGRAMME.

FRIDAY—THE QUANTS' "SELECTION" PROGRAMME.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON—MATINEE AT 3.30 P.M.
(SPECIAL PRICES).SATURDAY NIGHT—
THE QUANTS' REQUEST PROGRAMME.

PLANS NOW OPEN AT MOUTRIE'S.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1915.

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OREGON PINE.

BORNEO HARDWOOD

IN SAWN PLANKS, LOGS AND FLOORINGS.

THE CHINA IMPORT AND EXPORT LUMBER CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1914

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WM. POWELL, LTD.

TELEPHONE 346.

CABINET MAKERS

HIGH-CLASS

FURNITURE

MADE FROM THE BEST MATERIALS.

UNDER CAREFUL SUPERVISION.

DESIGNS.
SUGGESTIONS. } FREE.
ESTIMATES.

EVERYTHING FOR THE HOME.

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SHIPPING NOTES.

On February 10th there were as many as 50 vessels in the harbour of Dairen (Daly).

The Indra Line steamer *Indraghri* is taking a consignment of bean oil, etc., from Dairen destined to New York via the Panama Canal.

The port of Vladivostok is attracting a fleet of steamers carrying supplies and stores for the Russian troops at the front. About 17 British vessels, remarks a northern contemporary, are scheduled to make that port in succession shortly.

It is stated in Japan papers that in order to cope with the remarkable increase of cargo awaiting shipment from Japan and China to Europe, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha has decided to despatch six extra cargo-boats from Yokohama and Kobe.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha is reported to have decided to build six new boats of 7,500 tons each, and three of 4,000 tons each as additions to the cargo boats on the European and other routes. The six larger vessels have been ordered from the Mitsu Bishi Shipyard at Nagasaki, and the other three smaller ones from the Kawasaki Dockyard at Kobe.

The Japan-Seitou (Tsingtao) steamer service operated by the Osaka Shosen Kaisha and Messrs. Harada & Co., Osaka, has given disappointing returns. Only about 500 tons cargo have been carried each way, says a Japanese paper. The exports from Kobe and Moji principally consist of cotton yarn, matches, building materials, glass, matting, etc., and the imports raw cotton, cowhide, oil, etc.

The Toyo Kisen Kaisha announce that their South American line steamers will make calls at San Pedro (Los Angeles), on the outward Voyages and at Balboa (Panama) on both the outward and homeward voyages, in addition to the usual ports of call as heretofore. The calls of these steamers at San Pedro and Balboa, says a Japanese journal, will mark the beginning of the first regular services to link the Orient with Southern California and to establish connections with numerous liners through the Panama Canal to the Atlantic Ports and Europe.

The South Manchurian Railway Co.'s chartered steamers *Kami Maru* and *Tami Maru* (owned by the Hashimoto S.S. Co., Dairen), have been re-chartered by Messrs. Kodaera & Co., Dairen, for the purpose of carrying beans and bean cake from Dairen to Hull and Liverpool. The *Kami Maru* has undergone repairs at the Kawasaki Dock at Dairen and is to load a cargo of North Manchurian beans at Vladivostok, then return to Dairen and leave early this month for England. After discharging bean oil at Liverpool, etc., she will cross the Atlantic and is expected to return to Dairen in September next, via Panama Canal, with kerosene oil to be loaded at an American port. The *Tami Maru* is expected to leave Dairen for Europe towards the end of this month.

THE BASIS OF CREDIT.

THE RUINOUS EFFECTS OF A GERMAN DEFEAT.

The trade journal *Export*, in an interesting article on German credit, ventures to criticize the constant appeals to the public to lend all their gold to the Imperial Bank in exchange for paper. It points out that imports must be paid for in gold, and that it can be no crime for individuals concerned in foreign trade to make sure that gold shall remain at their disposal, which is not absolutely certain in the event of military failure. It is observed that, owing to the movement of exchanges against Germany, payments to Switzerland, for example, can only be made at a loss of about 11 per cent., and it is said that Germany is only able to pay without serious loss for the large quantities of foodstuffs and raw materials which she gets from South America, because here are still in South American countries large amounts of German capital and deposits which can be used for purposes of payment.

Export uses the following plain language about the interdependence of military success and financial stability:—

"It is the confidence in our military and political strength which supports our economic development and prevents the appearance of pessimism. Isolated defeats could not weaken such confidence. It is only the complete collapse of our State system which would cause the economic and financial confidence to vanish altogether. For the simple reason that such a collapse would necessarily lead to the ruin of all values. If we were destroyed, there would be nothing to get from us except some modest millions of gold. As long as the confidence in military and political victories continues, we need not fear our paper system and its consequences. But one sees immediately what would be bound to threaten us in the contrary case—a ruin to avoid which we are compelled to sacrifice the last man and the last penny. That sounds brutal, but it is the lesser of two evils. After all, it is better to make the last sacrifices for ourselves than for the enemy who wants to destroy us."

HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF BANK OF JAPAN.

SPEECH BY THE GOVERNOR.

The sixty-fifth regular general meeting of the Bank of Japan was held at the Bank's premises in Tokyo on the 20th ult. Viscount Mishima, the Governor, presiding. In addition to shareholders there were present:—Mr. Yamazaki, of the Imperial Household Department; Mr. Hamaguchi, Vice-Minister of Finance; Mr. Sakurai, of the Monopoly Office; and Mr. Kamino, of the Finance Department. The following accounts for the second half of last year were presented and passed:—

	Yen.
Net profit	2,797,576
Brought forward from last term	2,197,161
Total	4,994,737
To reserve	500,000
Special reserve	10,000
Bonuses to officials	107,000
First Dividend (six per cent. per annum)	1,125,000
Second Dividend (six per cent. per annum)	1,125,000
Carried to next term	2,067,737

Viscount MISHIMA, the Governor, in the course of his speech said:—

Even when the money market had tended to be easier since the Spring of the year under review, this Bank, considering the general situation to admit as yet of no real confidence, had lost no time in making a careful estimate of future prospects. But now, in view of the Government's financial policy as well as of the economic conditions at home and abroad, the Bank raised its rate of interest by 2 rin on the 6th of July. Just about this time there began the embroglio between Austria and Serbia, which, by the end of the month, led to an appeal to arms. Following upon this event, the Great Powers, one after another—Russia, Germany, France, and Great Britain—raised themselves on either side and took part in the war. Thus finally broke out the general European conflagration, in which our country too was inevitably involved. Naturally, the effects of this great war upon the trade of the world were becoming very serious, and the whole economic mechanism was dislocated so utterly that the workings of it seemed for a time impossible. In London, particularly, the central mart of the world, the effects were most pronounced. In the course of the three days beginning on the 30th of July the official rate of the Bank of England rose by leaps and bounds, on the first day from 3 per cent. to 4 per cent., on the second from 4 per cent. to 6 per cent., and on the third and last from 6 per cent. to 10 per cent., while the foreign exchanges on all countries underwent such violent fluctuations as had never been experienced before, making any transaction virtually impossible. Then followed, however, the enactment of the laws relating to the various relief measures to meet the urgent needs of the situation, the more important of them being the proclamation of a moratorium and the issue of emergency currency. These measures relieved the situation and facilitated by degrees the transaction of a certain amount of business. Now, as to the losses which our country suffered from the present war, they were by no means small; for raw silk and most other articles exported to the various countries of Europe there was little or no market; the stocks of such goods accumulated, and there was a consequent slump in prices, whereas, on the other hand, in the case of the articles that used to be imported from Europe, as the supply failed, there was a dearth which naturally resulted in an inflation of prices. Thus dealers in these imports and exports had to grapple with very great difficulties. Assistance was demanded of this Bank on all hands, everyone concerned soliciting relief and eagerly urging his own claims. In view of the situation this Bank deemed it necessary to extend reasonable relief as a matter of course, and therefore endeavoured by various expedients devised for the purpose to meet such demands, as far as it was practicable, after special consultations with our contributors. Nor did the Government remain inactive in the matter, but formulated and submitted to the Diet a relief bill with a view to protecting the silk industry. The bill, however, was not passed, as the Diet was soon dissolved. Thus, the second half of the year had witnessed not only the European war, but the rapid fall in the price of rice, with the result that this period commenced and ended with general commercial depression and a conservative attitude on the part of financiers. In consequence thereof, in spite of no small amount of special accommodations being offered, the demand for money for general purposes was proportionately small, and the amount of bank notes issued at the end of the year was only 355 million yen, so that the year closed with an amount of note issue smaller than any for that time of year since the 43rd year of Meiji (1910).

THE SHARE MARKET.

The financial and general commercial situations being such as have been mentioned above, it was inevitable that the share market also should be sympathetically dull. This dullness was due to a diminution of the returns for various enterprises. But this was not the sole cause, for since the beginning of the year under review there had occurred a succession of events very detrimental to the realm of business, such, for instance, as the volcanic eruption of Sakurajima, the unsettled and complicated state of home politics, the failure to pass the Budget, the national bereavement, the entanglement of the United States of America in the Mexican trouble, and the great war on the Continent of Europe. As a consequence, this market was constantly, as it

were, moving forward an inch and backward a foot; and so if the quotations at the end of the year be compared with those at the beginning of the year, it is found that none of the principal stocks remained without depreciation, which in some cases was even to the extent of from 30 per cent. to 40 per cent.

THE FOREIGN TRADE.

Again, as regards the state of foreign trade during the year under review, we find that, with the exception of trade in Chosen and Taiwan, exports aggregated ¥501,100,000 and imports ¥605,730,000, which totalled ¥1,106,830,000, a decrease from the previous year of ¥175,050,000. It must be regretted that such a halt as this should have been made by our foreign trade, which had been steadily progressing year by year. What must be borne in mind is rather the fact that the decrease in that trade was not as great as might have been expected, considering what heavy blows were dealt by the war both on our imports and our exports. It is some relief to note that the greater part of the decrease in question was found in imports, the decrease in exports being limited to a sum of ¥41,350,000, in consequence of which the excess of imports over exports amounted to ¥4,630,000 only, the results obtained of the outgoings and incomings being almost equalised. Now, if we seek for an explanation of these results, we shall find it in the fact that, in the case of exports, even though raw silk, waste silk, habutaye, silk handkerchiefs, and other articles suited to the European market show considerable decreases on account of the war, those to the rest of the world show generally more or less increase; whereas, in the case of imports, not only did those from European countries, almost without exception, decrease markedly owing to the war, but also those from other countries too generally showed a decrease, which in the case of the import of foreign rice and cotton reached an enormous figure.

Recently, it has come under our notice that runs upon banks have occurred year after year. Last year was unfortunately no exception, such calamities visiting several places. Consequently, the tranquillity of the financial world was much disturbed. In these circumstances, this Bank, acting on the policy which had been formerly pursued by it, extended accommodation which it deemed to be necessary, and thus exerted itself in maintaining the general financial equilibrium.

On the first of July, last year, two branch offices of this Bank, one at Niigata and the other at Matsumoto, were opened for business. This almost synchronized with the outbreak of hostilities in Europe, an effect of which was the necessity for making an unusually large amount of advances against raw silk. The establishment of a branch office at Matsumoto was just in the nick of time, and so financial facilities for the district of Shinshu were enhanced.

As stated above, the early months of last year witnessed activity in the export trade, and there were signs of a revival in the general tone, with the expectation of a better turn for the market. But these hopes were doomed to disappointment, for while the political complications filled the minds of the people with a sense of misgiving, of a sudden the nation was plunged into deep mourning, and it was not long before the outbreak of the European war, in which our country too had to take up arms. To crown all, there was the headlong fall of the price of rice which had continued since the Spring. So the decline of our foreign trade, the depression of the home market, the restriction of production for all manufacturing industries, and the other results of bad times must be regarded as unavoidable phenomena arising out of the situation. Only the enterprising spirit of the people seemed to be unchecked even amidst so many adverse circumstances. The proof is that there was an increase of the paid-up capital for various enterprises over the corresponding amount for the previous year amounting to 147 million yen. Compared with the figures on record for a few previous years, we find that the sum for last year did not reach those for some of the years before, and is evident that the onward march of the national strength kept up its pace. And now, as regards the future outlook, it cannot of course be foreseen at what time the war in Europe will end. While hostilities continue on the Continent of Europe, it is inevitable that our economic realm must also suffer severely. Therefore, we should look the facts in the face, and each bear a fair share of the suffering in accordance with our own work. At home we must apply ourselves to the task of promoting such production as it suits the situation, whether it be for overseas export or for home consumption, and abroad we must endeavour to secure the establishment of credit and the extension of markets. In this wise, to further the augmentation of the national resources and to adopt such steps as may possibly lighten the evil effects of the situation, while, at the same time, to make preparations for eventualities after the restoration of peace—these are, indeed, the essential tasks for us at the present juncture. To the support of these measures there should come forward all those who are in charge of financial affairs. I, too, will be guided always by that policy in the discharge of my duties in the present situation, and in this matter I trust that you, gentlemen, will accept my assurances.

HIS MEN'S OPINION OF BEATTY.

Before the *Lion* had been in action an hour three of the German ships were on fire, says the *Nation* while all their nine vessels directed their guns almost entirely on the *Lion*.

Admiral Beatty directed the operations from the bridge, and absolutely refused to take cover.

"He is wonderful," writes one of his officers, "the idol of every man in the squadron."

ENTERTAINMENTS

G. R. NOTICE.

ALL Persons applying to the PROVOST A. MARSHALL for Passes are requested in future to apply between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 to 4 P.M. daily.
Hongkong, 16th February, 1915. [292]

JUST LANDED:

"HIRANO MINERAL WATER"

IN QUARTS, PINTS AND SPLITS.

Bottled by the

IMPERIAL MINERAL WATER CO., LTD., OSAKA.

By appointment to the Imperial Household of Japan, Officially Recommended by the Medical Colleges of The Imperial Universities of Tokyo and Kyoto.

(SAMPLES FREE).

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

[28]

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers. In all Bore and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDER AND CHILLED SHOT. From No. 10 to 55SG. at \$5.87 and \$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1915.

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YEW LEE.

AR. CHEONG AND L. HANSEN.

STEVEDORES, SHIP-CHANDLERS and COMPRADORES,
15, LEE YUEN STREET, WEST.
Telephone No. 1230.

Hongkong, 27th October, 1914.

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A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging.

Canton Marbles in Various Shades.

TELEPHONE 1219

Hongkong, 4th February, 1915.

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DIRECTORY

OF

PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES

FOR

CHINA, JAPAN AND COREA.

On Sale at the

HONGKONG DAILY PRESS OFFICE and Local Booksellers.

PRICE:

Cloth Cover \$1.25

Paper 0.80

Hongkong, 21st January, 1915.

新外中港

CHUNG NGOI SAN PO (Chinese Daily Press).

PUBLISHED DAILY

Is the oldest and still immeasurably the best Advertising medium among the Native Community.

Established for over FIFTY YEARS

Circulates largely throughout Southern China

Indo-China, etc.

Terms for Advertising (Translation free) can be obtained at the Office, 101, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong, 131, First Street, London or from the different Agents.

Documents translated from or into Classical or Colloquial Chinese.

COMPANY REPORT.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

The report for presentation to the shareholders at the forty-sixth ordinary meeting is as follows:—

The General Managers and Consulting Committee have pleasure in submitting to the shareholders the forty-sixth annual report of the Company.

1913 Account.—This account shows a net profit on working of \$377,959.20.

This sum, subject to the approval of shareholders, it is proposed to deal with as follows, viz.:—

Dividend of \$27 per share \$216,000.00

Addition to Reinsurance Fund 161,959.20

\$377,959.20

1914 Account.—The balance at credit of this account is \$403,716.54.

Consulting Committee.—Mr. White resigned his seat on account of his departure from the Colony and Mr. G. W. Barton was invited to fill the vacancy.

The Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Messrs. Barton, Maitland and Gubbay retire, but being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

Auditors.—The accounts have been audited by Messrs. R. Percy Smith, F.O.A., and A. R. Lowe, F.C.A.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

WORKING ACCOUNT 1913.—ON 31st DECEMBER, 1914.

Losses and Claims \$ 124,920.37

Charges 34,945.96

Remuneration to Consulting Committee and Auditors 5,800.00

Commissions 80,363.20

Balance, as per Balance Sheet 377,959.20

\$ 623,988.13

Not Premium received, less Returns and Reinsurances \$ 452,226.03

Interest 171,056.05

Transfer Fees 106.00

\$ 623,988.13

WORKING ACCOUNT 1914.—ON 31st DECEMBER, 1914.

Losses and Claims \$ 103,253.19

Charges 41,371.54

Commissions 106,773.81

Balance, as per Balance Sheet 403,716.54

\$ 655,119.37

Not Premium received, less Returns and Reinsurances \$ 474,351.56

Interest 180,085.81

Transfer Fees 62.00

\$ 655,119.37

BALANCE SHEET ON 31st DECEMBER, 1914.

LIABILITIES.

Capital 8,000 Shares of \$250 each—\$2,000,000.00 of which \$50 per Share has been paid up \$ 400,000.00

Reserve Fund 1,600,000.00

Reinsurance Fund 345,608.23

Investment and Exchange Fluctuation Account 65,613.78

Uncollected Dividends 1,215.00

Accounts payable 86,752.19

Working Account 1913:—

Not Profit, as per Statement 377,959.20

Working Account 1914, as per Statement 403,716.54

\$3,282,864.94

ASSETS.

Cash, on Current Account and Fixed Deposits with Banks \$ 721,458.37

Mortgages, Loans and Debentures 1,818,776.92

Foreign Government Silver Bonds 7,371.79

Indian and Colonial Government Stocks 104,157.16

Foreign Government Gold Loans 135,968.13

Indian, Colonial and Foreign Railway and Port Trust Bonds and Stocks 183,615.62

Other Investments 172,446.00

Agency Balances 50,594.18

Accounts Receivable 89,476.77

\$3,282,864.94

C. P. CHATER, Members of Consulting Committee.

C. S. GUBBAY, Members of Consulting Committee.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Auditors' Report.—We report that we have examined the Accounts of the Company at the Head Office with the Books and Vouchers in Hongkong and returns received from the various Agencies for the year ending 31st December, 1914. We have also satisfied ourselves as to the existence and value of the Securities for Investments, Cash at Banks and on Mortgage to the amounts specified. We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required and, in our opinion, the above Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the Company's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the Books of the Company.

H. PERCY SMITH, F.C.A., Auditors.

A. R. LOWE, F.C.A., Auditors.

Hongkong, 8th March, 1915.

The Red Cross Detachment from Japan which crossed to Marseilles by the Japanese liner *Fukushima Maru* was placed at the disposal of the French military authorities. The chief of the detachment is Professor Shiota Hiroshige of the University of Tokyo.

The *Kolnische Zeitung* publishes a detailed article by an expert advising the immediate construction of a large canal from Antwerp to Cologne, connecting the Rhine and Scheldt rivers. Preliminary studies and designs are at hand. The canal must be built whether Germany keeps Antwerp or not.

SHANGHAI LAND INVESTMENT CO.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of shareholders in the Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd., was held on the 2nd inst. at the Company's offices, No. 2, Jinkoo Road, Shanghai. Mr. E. Jenner Hogg presided, and was supported by Messrs. H. A. J. Macray, C. G. S. Mackie, E. C. Pearce, and C. W. Wrightson (Directors) and Mr. P. Peebles (Secretary). There was a fair attendance of shareholders.

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen, I will ask you to correct a clerical error in the report—the increase in gross rents is there stated at Tls. 44,972.05; it should be Tls. 44,982.05.

The year under review has been one of satisfactory progress. All the buildings which were in process of construction at the date of our last meeting have been completed and they were, in almost every case, tenanted as soon as they were ready for occupation. A very limited number of foreign houses was commenced during the year and only where tenancies had already been arranged. As indicated in my speech last year, we have proceeded with foreign building in a guarded manner and the fact that at present there are many vacant foreign houses in Shanghai shows that the danger of over-building this class of property which we foreshadowed was well grounded. It is satisfactory to be able to tell you that at the close of the year we had only one foreign house vacant and our Chinese properties were fully tenanted.

A reconstruction of part of Will's Estate was taken in hand, a new road was cut joining up the Woosung Road with the Seward Road and Chinese shops built fronting on to this new road, a scheme which has proved very popular with the Chinese. The result of this will be that Will's Estate rents for 1915 will show little if any decrease in spite of the fact that over Tls. 200,000 of rent-producing property has been sold.

Certain improvements have been taken in hand on Chwang Hoong Estate, two blocks of very old Chinese bungalows having been pulled down and a better class of Chinese house built, and the improvement in tenancy and rents fully justifies the step taken. Half the cost of this improvement, as stated in the report, has been charged to Improvements and Renewals Account. Further developments will be taken in hand on this estate at such times as appear most opportune.

A commencement was made during the year to develop with Chinese houses, suitable for letting at a low rent, the land adjoining our Hongkew Creek Estate. 150 Chinese houses of the better bungalow class are in process of construction. The first block of 60 were let as soon as finished and the remainder although not yet completed are already let. The completion of the MacGregor Road, Jessfield Road, and Dixwell Road, houses and the commencement of two houses on Zang Pang Estate comprises the building operations for 1914. Altogether Tls. 223,031 has been spent on new buildings during the year, most of which will be fully productive for 1915.

Sales of property.—As I mentioned when I last addressed you, about 5 mow of Will's Estate were sold during the year and the profit of Tls. 131,798 has been carried to Profit and Loss Account, and Shantung Road Estate gave a profit of Tls. 40,017.23, also appearing in Profit and Loss Account. Seymour Road Estate, which was purchased in 1907, was sold during the last month of 1914 at Tls. 13,000 over the original cost, but owing to our method of charging all unproductive land with compound interest it shows a book loss of Tls. 30,440.34, which has been debited to Profit and Loss Account.

Purchases of Property.—Some 13 mow of land have been added to Great Western Road Estate, giving this estate an Eastern frontage for its entire depth on Avenue Pauline. 11 mow have been added to Paoshan Estate; the purchase was at a low price and has enabled us to devise a more economical scheme of development. A small lot of about 2½ mow was brought to improve the boundaries of Jessfield Estate No. 21. Mohawk Road Estate has been acquired. It is a block of newly developed Chinese property near the Race Club and is well let, and your Directors consider it a satisfactory investment. A total sum of Tls. 169,579 has been spent on purchases during the year.

The impossibility of foreseeing to what extent the war in Europe will affect business and consequently property in Shanghai has caused your Directors to proceed in every direction with a great deal of caution. Immediately on the outbreak of war and during the months which have since elapsed expenses have been cut down to the lowest possible minimum consistent with the maintenance of our properties and the comfort of our tenants. The result of this is that we are able to place before you a statement of accounts which we are justified in believing that you will consider very satisfactory.

Turning to the Accounts:—Charges are increased Tls. 3,407.84, of which Tls. 1,700 is due to extra printing (rent-books, etc.) and stationary. The \$500 for special medical attendance and hospital expenses for one of the staff, and Tls. 1,500 for passages, locomotion, etc. The addition in salaries is due to the increase under the running agreements of the staff. Rental Account is increased in consequence of one of our own godowns being occupied for a part of the year by ourselves for storing hardware for our new buildings. Interest Account this year appears on the Dr. side of Working Account, and it will be apparent to you that while we continue the development of our properties without increasing our Capital our Interest is liable to become a larger debit. Gross Rents are increased by Tls. 44,982.05. Fourteen estates show

increases amounting to Tls. 78,000, but against this there are decreases in respect to five estates amounting to Tls. 34,000, Tls. 33,000 of which is due to properties having been sold. The gross increase in rents is made up as follows:—Tls. 22,000 increase in rents of the older properties—that is to say, properties completed up to the end of 1913. Tls. 47,000 increase on newly developed properties. Tls. 5,770 on property purchased during the year. Outgoings for insurance, repairs, taxes, water, etc., are increased only Tls. 1,013.35, insurance being increased Tls. 3,850, the chief reduction being on account of repairs. Commission Account is practically the same as last year. Fire Insurance Commission shows a good increase owing to our having benefited, under the new arrangement, from commissions on a whole year's premiums. The balance of Working Account shows a satisfactory increase of Tls. 30,611.04.

Profit and Loss Account.—The debit side of this Account shows the Interim Dividend of 5 per cent. paid in July last and the transfer to Improvements and Renewals Account authorised at the last meeting and a small item for brokerage on the sale of the remainder of our issue of Debentures. On the Credit side are the net profits on sales after deducting the Tls. 30,000 odd written off Seymour Road Estate. Premium on Debentures is less than half the amount under this account last year, due to the fact that we have had less debentures to dispose of.

The balance of Profit and Loss Account shows an increase of Tls. 95,378.74 and your Directors in recommending the appropriation of the Profit and Loss account balance have in mind the possibility that 1915 might be a less prosperous year than 1914 and have therefore recommended that a substantial amount be carried forward, also that Tls. 50,000 be replaced to the Credit of Equalization of Dividend Reserve.

Improvements and Renewals Account has been credited with Tls. 53,384, being interest on undeveloped land for 1913, and the account has been drawn on for part of the cost of Chwang Hoong re-building and for other improvements of a permanent character.

The Balance Sheet requires little explanation and is dealt with in detail in the report. The grouping of all the estates under one head your Directors feel confident is, from all points of view, a better way of presenting the accounts.

Mortgages.—Mortgage loans Amount to Tls. 2,582,359.05 and are all fully covered.

During the year we have lost the services of our old colleague, Mr. Kinnear, and with your permission I think we may to-day fittingly express our regrets that he is not with us while at the same time wishing him health to enjoy for many years his life at home.

Mr. Mackie has been invited to join the board and the confirmation of his election will form the subject of a resolution to-day.

The Chairman concluded by an expression of thanks to the staff for their excellent work during the year.

The report and accounts were afterwards adopted; a final dividend of 6 per cent. was authorised for payment; Mr. E. Jenner Hogg was re-elected a director of the company; Mr. G. R. Wingrove was re-elected auditor for the year; the appointment of Mr. C. G. S. Mackie as a director was confirmed, and a bonus of 10 per cent. was voted to the staff.

"A THRONE OF SKULLS."

STRIKING MANIFESTO BY GERMAN SOCIALISTS.

The following circular has been issued by the committee of the German Humanity League:—

Dear Comrades.—Six months have passed since our Government declared war upon Russia, violated the neutrality of Belgium, and plunged the nation into a devastating campaign now proceeding in three continents without the slightest justification, as is amply proved by documentary evidence.

In the Reichstag absolutely false explanations were given. The Social Democrats, in a body, failed to support Dr. Leibknecht in the honourable protests he made against the war credits. We are as sheep deserted by our shepherds. We did you take courage to carry on to the utmost of your power the propaganda of enlightenment which alone can awaken the nation from the peril of trusting to perfidious miscreants, who have so basely deceived us.

Switzerland, true to her mission, has resisted all financial attempts to allow her railroads to be used for the secret invasion of France. Austria, realising the growing danger of internal disorders, seeks to obtain a peace which the Allied Powers have refused so long as a single German soldier or official remains in Belgium. Japan, in terms of pointed significance, has let it be known at Washington that she views with increasing displeasure the terrible and undeserved barbarities to which the Belgian nation has been subjected. These are all signs of hope.

Comrades.—We know the sacrifices imposed upon the nation. We also know the brave efforts you have made and are making. The injury in the cause of international brotherhood inflicted by our Socialist comrades who have deserted from our ranks and joined our oppressors will not be repaired in a day. We know that it is useless to talk of peace until Prussia is deposed from her throne of skulls, and we call upon every worker who yearns for an end of this infamous war to assist in breaking up the group of Prussian reactionaries which has indelibly disgraced Germany in the eyes of the civilised world.

(Signed) KARL BENNSTEIN, President. ALBERT ZERREN, Secretary. Rotterdam, February 3rd, 1915.

THE HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

JOINED.

Sapper A. Tapo joined the Corps on 9th March, 1915, allotted Corps No. 1784 and posted to Engineer Company.

TRANSFERS.

No. 1795 Pte. W. N. Fleming and No. 1703 Pte. G. A. Miller from H.K.V.R. to Engineer Company, dated 9th March, 1915.

LEAVE.

Pte. M. J. Dreen is granted leave of absence from 9th March, 1915, to 9th March, 1916.

FIELD FIRING 7TH MARCH, 1915.

	No. of men.	Rounds fired.	No. of hits.	Percentage of hits to rounds fired.
"C" Co. H.K.V.R. 62	620	164	24.84	
No. 2 Sec. Artillery 22	220	64	24.54	
"B" Co. H.K.V.R. 62	620	140	22.58	
Centre Sec. M.G.				
Co.	28	280	63	22.50
Civil Service Co. and Right Sec.				
M.G. Co.	33	330	67	20.30
"A" Co. H.K.V.R. 61	610	108	17.88	

PROVOST MARSHAL'S PERMITS TO LEAVE THE COLONY.

Before calling at the Provost Marshal's Office for these, members must obtain a certificate of leave from the Corps and exhibit same to the Provost Marshal when applying for the permits.

PARADES.

Parades for to-day (Wednesday):—Units on duty at Headquarters and Mount Austin Barracks, under Officers on duty. Remainder nil.

DETAILS.

Orderly Officer: Lieut. Weall.

Orderly Sergeant: Corpl. Lewick.

To furnish Guard:—

7 a.m. to 7 p.m. 10th inst.: Scouts Co.

7 p.m. 10th to 7 a.m. 11th inst.: Scouts Co.

7 a.m. to 7 p.m. 11th inst.: Scouts Co.

AT MOUNT AUSTIN BARRACKS.

7 p.m. to-day to 7 a.m. 11th inst.: No. 1 Section Artillery and Left Section M.G. Co.

G. E. STEWART, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WAKEMAN, O.C.H.K.V.R.

PARADES.

A, B and C Companies will parade on the Cricket ground at 5.15 p.m. on Friday, 12th. Dress: Drill Order.

Recruits not yet passed out will parade on the Cricket ground at 5.15 p.m. on Wednesday, 10th, Thursday, 11th, and Monday, 15th.

N.C.O.s. class of instruction will be discontinued for the present.

PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions have been made in C Co.:—Serge. W. Rattey to be Coy. Sergeant, Major as from 4th March, 1915.

Corpl. D. T. Keith to be Sergeant, vice Sergeant W. Rattey promoted.

Corpl. D. T. Keith promoted.

Pte. A. G. Graham to be Lieut.-Cpl. vice Lieut.-Cpl. H. G. White promoted.

Pte. J. M. Smyth to be Lieut.-Cpl. to complete establishment.

MAIN GUARD.

2 Officers and 100 Rank and file of the Reserve will relieve this guard at 10 p.m. on Saturday, March 13th, and will remain on duty until 7 a.m. on Saturday, March 20th.

Guards will be provided as follows:—7 a.m. to 7 p.m.: 1 N.C.O. and 3 men. 7 p.m. to 10.15 p.m.: 1 N.C.O. and 3 men. 10.15 p.m. to 7 a.m.: 1 N.C.O. and 12 men. The guard of 1 N.C.O. and 3 men will relieve the Volunteers at 7 a.m. on Saturday, March 13th.

The main guard will consist of the whole of B Co. with the following exceptions:—Corpl. G. C. Moxon. Pte. A. B. Austin. Pte. S. H. Dodwell. Pte. E. Davidson. Pte. H. W. Looker. Pte. J. R. Greaves. Pte. J. A. Plummer. Pte. E. V. D. Parr. Pte. A. Ritchie. Pte. F. B. L. Bowley.

And in addition the following members of A Coy. will be on duty with the main guard:—

Serge. A. C. Franklin. Pte. S. H. Dutton. Corpl. D. Harvey. Pte. R. Hunter. Corpl. J. H. McHutchison. Pte. J. Hyde. Lieut.-Cpl. G. Martin. Pte. K. McLennan. Lieut.-Cpl. A. Charlton. Pte. H. C. Sandford. Pte. F. Austin. Pte. H. E. Scriven. Pte. H. M. Bain. Pte. H. Seth. Pte. C. B. Buyers. Pte. A. V. Ward. Pte. H. F. Campbell. Pte. C. W. Ward. Pte. A. Forbes. Pte. W. Wright. Pte. A. R. Henderson. Pte. J. W. Wilson. Pte. H. K. Holmes. Pte. F. W. White. Pte. E. H. Kay. Pte. A. Gibbs. Pte. P. Tester. Pte. W. V. Hinton. Pte. A. O. Lang. Pte. R. P. Thursfield.

PEAK GUARD.—MT. AUSTIN BARRACKS.

1 Officer and 20 rank and file of the Reserve will relieve this guard at 10 p.m. on Saturday, March 13th, and remain on duty until Saturday, March 20th, at 7 a.m.

A guard of 1 N.C.O. and 3 men will be mounted nightly from 7 p.m. to 7 a.m. The Peak Guard will be composed of the following men:—

Serge. E. V. Michel. Pte. H. F. Hickman. more. Pte. C. Lafrentz. Lieut.-Cpl. W. M. Humphreys. Pte. W. B. Elwes. Pte. G. M. Smith. Pte. G. W. Barton. Pte. T. Arthur. Pte. C. D. Melbourne. Pte. H. W. Bird. Pte. W. L. Pattenden. Pte. A. G. Coppin. Pte. T. E. Pearce. Pte. A. E. Griffin. Pte. G. A. Hastings. Pte. R. Hancock. Pte. P. H. Holyoak. Pte. H. Hancock. Pte. A. E. M. Williams. Pte. H. Hancock. Pte. A. E. M. Williams.

All members detailed for either the Main or Peak Guard must remain in uniform all day and retain their arms and ammunition by them in readiness for any sudden call to duty.

OFFICERS ON DUTY.

With Main Guard:—Capt. Brutton and Lieut. Branch.

With Peak Guard:—Lieut. Blason.

Orderly Officer: Capt. Brutton.

Orderly Sergeant: Sergeant J. C. MacKay.

Orderly Coy.: Lieut.-Cpl. C. C. Hickling.

(Sd.) W. L. Canzani, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

END OF SEASON

TO CLEAR

AT VERY SPECIAL PRICES.

ANGLO-ORIENT

SEAMLESS REVERSIBLE

CARPETS AND RUGS.

BRITISH MADE

IN VARIOUS SIZES.

INSPECTION INVITED.

COLOURED LITHOS ON APPLICATION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

[22]

REMINGTON JUNIOR.

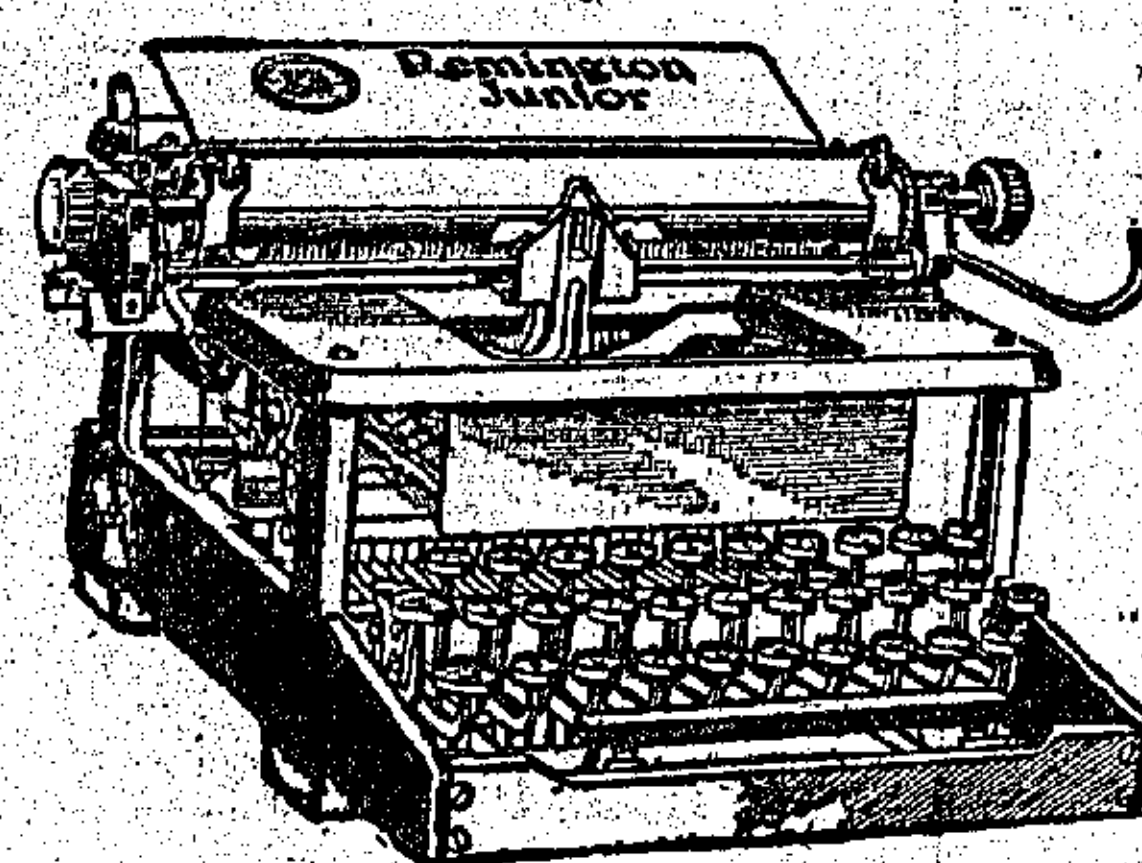
"A LONG FELT WANT SUPPLIED AT LAST."

"THE REMINGTON JUNIOR."

PORTABLE TYPEWRITER FOR TRAVELLERS, SMALL RETAILERS, DOCTORS, CLERGYMEN, AND OTHER PROFESSIONAL MEN, ETC., ETC.

SPECIAL FEATURES:

Simplicity, Compactness, Durability, Portability. Weight 16 lbs., in leather travelling case 21 lbs.



The Remington "JUNIOR" is a Typewriter of true Remington

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

G. R.
 WITH reference to Government Notification No. 445 of 1914, owners of Property are hereby informed that Notice of any appeals against the adoption of the existing Valuation for the assessment year 1915-1916 should be lodged with the Registrar of the Supreme Court within 21 days from the date of this Gazette, as required under Section 16 of the Rating Ordinance, No. 6 of 1901.
A. M. THOMSON,
 Treasurer.
 Hongkong, 5th March, 1915. [377]

WANTED.

A CAPABLE ENGLISH NURSE to take charge of 2 Children.
 Apply to—
Mrs. R. HANCOCK,
 97, Peak.
 Hongkong, 10th March, 1915. [378]

KROEWOEK JAVA PLANTATIONS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at No. 10, Canton Road, Shanghai, on MONDAY, the 15th March, 1915, at 4 p.m.
 The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to the 15th March, both days inclusive.
 By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.,
 Secretaries and General Managers.
 Hongkong, 10th March, 1915. [379]

GULA KALUMPONG RUBBER ESTATES, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th to 30th March, 1915, both days inclusive.
 By Order of the Directors,
LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
 Colonial Registrar.
 Hongkong, 10th March, 1915. [380]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

P.M. S.S. "SIBERIA."
 From SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN PORTS AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned Vessel having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature and take immediate delivery from the Company's Godown at West Point. Cargo will be landed immediately at Consignees' risk. Cargo remaining undelivered TUESDAY, 11th March, at 5 a.m., will be subject to landing charges, and if undelivered TUESDAY, 15th March, at 5 p.m., will be subject to both landing and storage charges.
 No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. All claims and other damaged Cargo will be examined at the above Company's Godown at West Point 15th March, at 10 a.m.
 No Claims will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to Consignees and signed for and on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.
 All Claims must be filed on or before 23rd March, otherwise they will not be recognized.
R. C. MORTON,
 Agent.
 Hongkong, 9th March, 1915. [118]

G. R.

TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

THE Institute will RE-OPEN on THURSDAY, the 11th of March. Students should attend at QUEEN'S COLLEGE at 8 p.m. on that date, for enrolment.
 Copies of prospectus and entry forms may be obtained on application to the Director of the Institute at the Education Department.
 Hongkong, 9th March, 1915. [376]

NOTICE.

I HEREBY NOTIFY all whom it may concern that I, the Undersigned, have severed All Connections with Messrs. MACLEOD, FRICKEL & Co., Hongkong and Canton, from March 2nd, 1915.
LEUNG LAI TING.
 Hongkong, 9th March, 1915. [373]

NOTICE.

THE Partnership between Messrs. J. R. BRAGA and M. FUJII having been This Day Dissolved, the Firm known as BRAGA & FUJII ceases to exist.
 The Business heretofore will be carried on by the Undersigned, but they will not accept any liability for any debt contracted by the above-named firm or persons.
BATALHA & Co.
 Hongkong, 4th March, 1915. [369]

NOTICE.

AN OPERETTA ENTITLED THE ENCHANTED GLEN

will be Performed by the Pupils of the FRENCH CONVENT.
CHILDREN'S MATINEE:
 WEDNESDAY, 17th MARCH, at 4 P.M.
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, 19th and 20th, at 6 P.M.
 Admission: Adults: \$1.00. Children: 30 Cents.
 The Proceeds will be Devoted to the Relief of War Victims.
 Lady Max has kindly consented to distribute the Oxford Certificates on the 19th.
 Hongkong, 6th March, 1915.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTY-SIXTH ORDINARY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Undersigned at 12.30 P.M. on THURSDAY, the 18th March, 1915.
 The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th to the 18th March, 1915, both days inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
 General Managers,
 HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
 Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [353]

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents, Pedder's Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th March, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.
 The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to 24th March, both days inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
 General Agents.
 Hongkong, 4th March, 1915. [364]

LUZON SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents, Pedder's Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th March, at 12.15 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.
 The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to 24th March, both days inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
 General Agents.
 Hongkong, 4th March, 1915. [365]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE FORTY-SIXTH MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, on THURSDAY, 25th March, 1915, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1914.
 The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th to the 25th March, both days inclusive.
 By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. PEMBERTON,
 Secretary.
 Hongkong, 4th March, 1915. [366]

VACANCY.

ASSISTANT in Mercantile and Shipping Firm. British parentage essential. Apply, stating education and previous experience, to—
 Box X.Y.Z., Office.
 Hongkong, 9th March, 1915. [375]

YOKOHAMA.

BLUFF HOTEL.

No. 2, BLUFF.

HEALTHY LOCATION AND BEAUTIFUL VIEW.
EXCELLENT CUISINE AND HOME COMFORT.
MODERATE TERMS.
 [348]

FOR SALE.

ONE STOCK ANCHOR, about 5 tons and 150 FATHOMS of 2 1/2 inch CHAIN with Shackles Complete. Condition good as new.
 Apply—
LOLO PILOTS' ASSOCIATION,
 Hotel, P.I.
 Hongkong, 6th March, 1915. [370]

FOR SALE.

BEST QUALITY:
FORMOSA TEA
 at 70 Cents per lb.
GRACA & CO.
 CAINE ROAD, No. 11A.
 Hongkong, 5th March, 1915. [103]

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON,

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

[328]

TO LET.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.
OFFICES, facing the Harbour between the Hongkong Club and Post Office.
 35, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.
 1, HILL SIDE, 110, TEN PEAK.
 GODOWNS, New Praya, Kennedy Town.
 GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road.
 Apply, etc.,
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,
 Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [38]

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.

ROOMS on First Floor of European House, No. 176, Queen's Road East, Wanchai, from 1st April, 1915.
TWO VERY LARGE AND SPACIOUS GODOWNS, Marine Lot No. 42, Praya East. Immediate possession.
 Apply—
N. MODY & Co.,
 No. 34, Queen's Road Central.
 Hongkong, 8th March, 1915. [372]

TO LET.

QUARNDON, 15, PEAK.
FURNISHED, from 1st April. Moderate Rental. 2 minutes from Tram.
 Apply to—
G. TISDALL,
 at above address.
 Hongkong, 6th March, 1915. [369]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 94, Praya East.
 Apply—
KWONG SANG HONG, LTD.,
 No. 248, Des Vaux Road Central.
 Hongkong, 19th February, 1915. [305]

TO LET.

THE GROUND FLOOR of No. 6, DES VEAUX ROAD CENTRAL, occupied by Madame Gains, etc.
 Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
 Hongkong, 10th February, 1915. [372]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

NO. 2, STEWART TERRACE,
 Furnished and newly done up.
 Apply—
H. E. POLLOCK,
 Prince's Building.
 Hongkong, 20th January, 1915. [53]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon.
 Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,
 Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [45]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 6, Duddell Street.
 Apply—
A. B. AVASIA,
 Care of E. PARANBY,
 No. 1, Duddell Street.
 Hongkong, 2nd February, 1915. [244]

TO LET.

NO. 163, THE PEAK, "THE KENNELS."
 Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,
 Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [54]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

BISHOP'S LODGE NORTH, No. 12, THE PEAK. From 1st May next.
 For further particulars, apply to—
PALMER & TURNER,
 Alexandra Buildings, 3rd Floor.
 Hongkong, 30th January, 1915. [229]

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TO LET the South-West portion of the FIRST FLOOR, including Treasury on Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank.
GODOWN, No. 2, Ice House Street.
 Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,
 Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [35]

TO LET.

FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
"PENYBREW," Minden Row, Kowloon, 6-Roomed House with Tennis Court.
1 and 2, MINDEN VILLAS, Kowloon, 5-Roomed House with Tennis Court.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Humphrey's Avenue, Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
 Apply to—
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HONGKONG AND CHINA.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VEAUX ROAD C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 10TH, 1915.

ASIATICS AND ATHLETICS.

One of the things that struck the veteran Dr. Wu Ting Fang during his visit to the Manila Carnival was the proof afforded there of the "remarkable athletic progress" made by the Filipino people. As President of the Far Eastern Athletic Association, formed a few years ago with the idea of encouraging athletics among Oriental peoples by holding a meeting annually on the lines of the Olympic Games of Europe, Dr. Wu was to some extent, at least, aware of the fact that since the American occupation of the Philippines much has been done in the islands to foster a love of athletics of all kinds, but the Carnival sports, in which Filipinos are among the most successful competitors, afford surprising proof of the proficiency which they have gained in the various games, and the keen interest which is now taken in athletics by the Filipino people generally. Dr. Wu TANG FANG has expressed his thoughts on the subject in a letter to Mr. OSMEÑA, the Speaker of the Assembly. "I am convinced," he writes, "that the wonderful spread of athletics throughout all portions of the islands, and the remarkable development of Filipino athletes presage, beyond shadow of doubt, the coming of a new generation which will be stronger in many respects than the old. The physical training and the lessons of grit, courage, endurance and fair play acquired by careful teaching and by contests on the athletic field cannot fail to make for a distinctive improvement in the physical development and the moral stamina of the boys and girls thus trained." All this is, manifestly true, and as the boys and girls of to-day are the men and women of to-morrow, it follows that the growing popularity of athletics must have a very beneficial effect upon national progress and development. Remarkable though the progress of the Filipinos in the field of athletics is declared to have been, both their interest and their proficiency in western games may be said to be equalled

AT THE MAGISTRACY.

SEQUEL TO COINAGE DISPUTE.

A Chinese assistant employed at the Star Ferry wharf bookstall was charged with assaulting Miss Robertson, daughter of Major Robertson, of Kowloon. It appeared from the evidence of Miss Robertson that on the first day of the races she went to the stall to purchase a race-book, tendering a silver dollar as payment. The assistant, pointing to the coin, said, "No can," meaning that he would not accept it. Miss Robertson said it was proper coin and was about to leave the stall when the assistant caught hold of her arm and also subsequently barred her way by standing in the door-way. She then put the race-book down and left the stall.

Mr. Hazeland—It is obvious that he wanted a paper dollar.
 Miss Robertson—He said he wanted paper money when I gave him the silver dollar.

Defendant, in the course of a statement, said that when complainant offered him a silver dollar he told her that he would only take dollar notes, as he had instructions from his master to do so. He refused to accept the silver dollar, because if he had done so he would have lost money which he would have had to make good to his master. He denied that he took hold of complainant's arm or in any way incommoded her.

Mr. Hazeland, in fining defendant \$25 or one month, said he considered that his conduct was most disgraceful and scandalous.

FOOD PRICES ABOVE THE MAXIMUM.

Wong Lee, a compradore of Connaught Road, was charged with selling provisions at prices above those stipulated by the Food Committee. Evidence was given by P. C. Drury, and Inspector Gordon, who had charge of the case, said that the incident proceeded upon was one in which defendant charged 44 cents for 1 1/2 lb of apples whereas the price was only 38 cents a lb.

Defendant said that the "mistake" was due to his having a new accountant, but Inspector Gordon pointed out that there were four incidents of over-charging shown in the book, including a charge of twelve cents for a sheep's heart, whereas the price was 8 cents.

His worship imposed the maximum penalty of \$50 or two months' imprisonment.

GAMBLERS.

Andre Bakero and Wong Tsat, along with eleven others, were charged with gambling in a house in Shelley Street. The party consisted largely of well-to-do Chinese women, who were engaged in playing a Filipino game when the police entered the room. The first two defendants were ordered to pay \$15 each, and the others \$3 each.

A SPRINTING POLICEMAN.

A Chinese was charged by P. C. Fallin with snatching a watch from another Chinese at Yaumatei. Evidence was given to the effect that P. C. Fallin chased the snatcher for half a mile before the capture was made. Prisoner was sentenced to two months' imprisonment and four hours' stocks.

NO DOG LICENCE.

Mr. Dixon, 7, Morrison Hill Road, was fined \$3 for keeping a dog without a licence.

LOCAL SPORT.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

The following team has been chosen to represent the Club against the Navy on the Club Ground at 5.15 p.m., to-day (Wednesday):—
 Full back: C. Maltby; backs: Henderson, H. Smythe, H. S. Rouse, and A. L. Gace; half-backs: R. Wilson and Jasper Clarke; forwards: C. Woodhead, P. Leigh Bennett, H. G. Hegarty, R. Whittall, J. R. Watson, J. H. Gordon, A. L. E. F. Coleman, and J. Bone.
 It is hoped that many people will turn out to watch the game, as it is understood to be the last game that the Naval men will be able to play this season. From the teams selected a good bustling game should result.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:

Mak Cho Teun \$100
 Dodwell & Co. (2nd Sub.) 50
 H. Wicking & Co. (2nd Sub.) 25

THE WAR.

OPERATIONS AT THE DARDANELLES AND SMYRNA.

ADMIRALTY STATEMENTS ON GERMAN PIRACY.

ANOTHER BRITISH MERCHANTMAN TORPEDOED.

THE CRISIS IN GREECE.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE DARDANELLES.

OPERATIONS PROGRESSING.

MAGNIFICENT WORK BY SEAPLANES.

LONDON, March 9th. The Admiralty announces that the operations of the Allied Fleet at the Dardanelles are progressing, favoured by fine weather.

H.M.S. *Queen Elizabeth* and other British battleships on Saturday again attacked the forts in the Narrows by indirect fire across the Gallipoli Peninsula, while the Allied Squadron fired on Fort Dardanus and the concealed batteries from inside the Straits.

Some of the British ships were hit, but only the slightest damage was done. There were no casualties.

H.M.S. *Lord Nelson* and *Agamemnon* on Sunday engaged the forts in the Narrows by direct fire and silenced two forts after a heavy bombardment.

The Naval seaplanes, in locating the concealed batteries, did magnificent work, sometimes flying very low. They were hit repeatedly, but none were lost. Only three officers were injured.

THE OPERATIONS AT SMYRNA.

MORE BATTERIES SILENCED.

LONDON, March 9th. The Press Bureau has issued a report by Rear-Admiral Sir Richard Peirse on the operations at Smyrna.

The bombardment on Friday severely damaged Fort Yenikale.

The Squadron on Saturday swept a way through the minefields till they drew the fire of several subsidiary batteries, all of which they silenced.

The British casualties were slight.

NO "HONOURABLE TREATMENT" FOR PIRATES.

LONDON, March 9th. The Admiralty announces that it does not feel justified in extending honourable treatment to the officers and crew of the *U's* (who were captured when the submarine was sunk by destroyers off Dover), as they are probably guilty of attacking and sinking unarmed merchantmen.

The Admiralty emphasises that persons against whom such charges are pending cannot be accorded the distinctions of rank and allowed to mingle with other prisoners.

ANOTHER BRITISH MERCHANTMAN TORPEDOED.

LONDON, March 9th. The Admiralty late to-night announced that the Liverpool steamer *Bengrove* was sunk off Ilfracombe yesterday afternoon, probably by a submarine. The crew, numbering 33, were saved.

RUSSIAN BLACK SEA FLEET ACTIVE.

LONDON, March 9th. An official statement published in Petrograd says that the Black Sea Fleet bombarded Zenguldak, Eregh, Kiliwli and Kozlon, silencing batteries and destroying coal wharves. Eight steamers were also sunk.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH AIRSHIPS ATTACK OSTEND.

GERMAN MILITARY HEAD-QUARTERS DAMAGED.

LONDON, March 9th. The Press Bureau announces that Wing Commander Longmore reports that six Naval aeroplanes proceeded to attack Ostend yesterday.

Two returned to their base owing to the petrol freezing.

The remainder dropped eleven bombs on the submarine repair basin and four bombs on the Kurssal, which is the German military headquarters.

All the machines and their pilots returned.

It is probable that considerable damage was done.

No submarines were seen in the basin. A fresh N.W. wind was blowing.

HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING IN ALSACE.

LONDON, March 8th. 5.45 p.m.

To-day's Paris *communiqué* says:—

Our progress at different points in Champagne has increased. At the end of the day we captured trenches to the north-west of Souain, and about 500 metres of trenches between Perthes and Beau Sejour. We took prisoners, including officers.

Our heavy guns on the heights of the Meuse seriously damaged, according to prisoners, a 42-centimetre gun, which was recently placed there by the enemy. The gun was dismantled and sent to the rear. Four of the gun's crew were killed and seven wounded.

We progressed to the north of Badonviller.

The Germans violently counter-attacked at Reichackerkopf and gained a footing momentarily, but were driven back after furious hand-to-hand fighting. The German losses were extremely heavy.

A German attack to the south of the railway station at Burnhaupt was repelled by infantry fire.

LONDON, March 9th. 1.40 a.m.

The Paris evening *communiqué* states:—The Champagne snowstorms have impeded to-day's operations. The enemy, in the morning, attempted to recapture a wood west of Perthes, but were repulsed.

A counter-attack gained us ground east and north, and the progress was extended. We have captured 500 metres of trenches in the vicinity of Perthes, and lost a few metres between Mesnil and Beau Sejour.

We took a hundred metres of trenches on a ridge north-east of Mesnil, and gained a footing in an enemy trench at Bois Brule, in the region of St. Mihiel.

A German attack at Boisle-Pretre, north-west of Pontamousson, failed. Our progress is continued north of Badonviller, and we repulsed a counter-attack at Reichackerkopf.

THE NEAR EAST.

[BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE CABLE.]

FIGHTING IN PERSIA AND ASIATIC TURKEY.

ENEMY SUFFER HEAVILY.

LONDON, March 8th.

As Turkish troops, together with Turkish and Persian irregulars, had been gathering to the west of Ahwaz, a reconnaissance in force was made from the town on the 3rd instant. The enemy was discovered in great force, numbering about 12,000. Repeated attempts to surround our party were defeated, and retirement was effected after punishing the enemy severely.

The British and Indian losses were 82 killed and 127 wounded; while the enemy lost from 200 to 300 killed, and from 500 to 600 wounded, including several chiefs.

On the same day, a cavalry reconnaissance was made in the direction of Nakaila, 25 miles north-west of Basra. A party of 1,500 hostile horsemen was discovered, and drawn on to a concealed position, held by our infantry with machine guns and artillery. The enemy suffered heavily and fled. Our losses were 10 killed, and 2 wounded.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMANS REPULSED ON EAST PRUSSIAN FRONTIER.

SURROUNDED AUSTRIAN COLUMN SURRENDERS.

LONDON, March 9th. 4.15 a.m.

An official statement issued at Petrograd says:—

In the region of Smolensk the enemy has been repulsed.

On the front Mariampol-Simno-Augustovo our offensive continues.

The German offensive has been arrested in the region of Pilitza on the left of the Vistula, and we are counter-attacking.

An Austrian column was surrounded at Klaus, in the Carpathians. The entire battalion surrendered.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[FROM THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

JAPAN AND CHINA.

PEKING, March 8th.

The negotiations between the Japanese Minister and the Chinese representatives have resulted in the settlement of the Shantung and Manchuria questions.

The lease of Port Arthur and the South Manchurian railway has been prolonged for ninety-nine years.

The negotiators are now discussing the demands affecting the Province of Fokien.

The Hangyang iron-works questions will be discussed when Shengkung Pao and his partners arrive in Peking.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE SUN YAT SEN.

PEKING, March 9th.

An attempt has been made on the life of Dr. Sun Yat Sen. His right hip has been injured.

[Presumably this news has come from Japan, where Dr. Sun Yat Sen is reported to have been staying.]

POSTHUMOUS HONOURS.

PEKING, March 8th.

It has been decided to revert to the practice of conferring posthumous honours to three generations.

SERIOUS SITUATION IN MEXICO.

ARMED INTERVENTION BY THREE POWERS DISCUSSED.

WASHINGTON, March 8th.

Secretary of State Bryan and the diplomatic representatives of Argentina, Chile and Brazil held a long conference today regarding possible intervention in Mexico by the armed forces of the United States and of the three South American republics.

The situation in Mexico is exceedingly serious according to an announcement made by Secretary Bryan. It was at his instance that the conference of the ambassadors of the A.B.C. republics was called and he also suggested the plan of international intervention. At the end of the meeting the diplomats promised to transmit Secretary Bryan's suggestion to their home governments.

The inhabitants of Mexico City are on the verge of starvation and General Obregon, who is holding the capital with a force inimical to the present government, has refused to permit an international committee to render aid to those who are in want. The Garza government, which Mexico City some weeks ago and is now established in Cuernavaca, fleeing when General Obregon's troops entered the capital early in February.

The price of foodstuffs in Mexico City has soared far beyond the reach of the needy. The supply has been low for several days and unless the railroad lines leading out of the city are opened up soon, it is believed that even greater suffering among the poorer classes will follow.

The meeting of the South American diplomats was called by Secretary Bryan after a protest had been received by the State Department from Agent Silliman in Mexico City regarding the outrageous actions of General Obregon. The latter has imprisoned over one hundred of the most influential merchants of the city because of their unwillingness to contribute to the fund of P.2,000,000 which he recently levied on the business men. Obregon has also threatened to cut off the water supply of the city unless the funds which he has demanded are immediately forthcoming.

EXPLOSION IN A SPANISH MINE.

BARCELONA, March 5th.

A violent explosion occurred yesterday in a coal mine in Cordoba, causing 30 deaths. Ten men were killed outright.

The London Scottish writer is perplexed about the following problem:—"One of our fellows who has recently been promoted lance-corporal before he came out got his chauffeur a job in the A.S.C. When at the rest camp the chauffeur came to see him, having been gazetted lieutenant; now he is a captain! I wonder which calls the other 'Sir.'"

SOME TIGER STORIES.

TOLD TO AN INCREDULOUS HEARER.

The tiger is dead.

The above statement is accurate and indisputable, for he has now been dispossessed of his lovely coat, and the operation was performed without the slightest objection on the part of "stripes." But I am of the opinion that some of the many tiger stories which have been resurrected since the tragic passing of the tiger are by no means so accurate as the statement regarding his death. The features of some of the stories which I have heard are so remarkable that my incredulity regarding them must be forgiven; and the escapes made by the narrators seem to me to have been so miraculous that here again doubts have arisen.

Until Monday evening, I was quite unaware that so many of my acquaintances had experienced anything so exciting as practically hand-to-hand contests with man-eating tigers, the peculiarities of which had never previously been recorded—of course, they had been far too modest to refer to these happenings in ordinary times. Now they can be easily excused—and, I hope, forgiven.

All the tigers were killed in these stories, but the kill was anything but a "common or garden" extinction. The tiger in each instance possessed mannerisms which tigers had never previously been known to possess—in one instance he "got up on his hind legs and laughed"—or had other equally strange propensities. As to the laughing tiger, my incredulity is not so strong. I recall an episode in the life of one tiger which may have been responsible for the laugh. It happened in this way:—

"There was a young lady of Niger who smiled as she rode on a tiger, who returned from that ride with the lady inside, and the smile on the face of the tiger."

Now, it might easily have happened that my friend who dealt with the laughing tiger was really disposing of two beings at once; he also had the good fortune to meet the tiger before the latter had quite got over the joke of swallowing someone who had previously made him perform a most degrading stunt, and thus the tiger was placed at a disadvantage at once. Yes, he must have killed the tiger who was the cause of so many tears in Niger; but the coincidence is a remarkable one, to say the least. And if my friend has a conscience, he must surely realise that though he may not have actually assisted in the successful disposal of this frolicsome young lady of Niger, he, at any rate, was not gallant enough to endeavour to extricate her from a most undignified position. But to relate a few of the stories.

A small but gallant party of tiger-hunters one day so arranged it that the boasting member of the party should be put to the test. He had declared that no animal would scare him, and so was placed behind a fallen tree, right in the track along which it was proposed the tiger should be driven. Eventually the tiger did come out and bounded towards the fallen tree. Promptly the gallant one, who was the cause of so many tears in Niger, looked with disgust at the "fallen idol," sniffed him, and then walked away with his head in the air; to be subsequently shot. The human conceptions of some animals are truly remarkable—yes, I think so.

Yet another showing up of a boastful novice. All the members of this particular party had killed tigers before in their time, but this young fellow—he was a Bank clerk, by the way, and the incident occurred, so I was informed, in the Malay States—had not. He was frightened, and, boastfully explained what he would do when stripes did happen to cross his path. The other hunters gave him directions, and emphasised the fact that the first shot, even if it appeared to be effective, must be followed by many more to prevent accidents. With astonishing rapidity the novice spotted a tiger rearing comfortably, and, as he crawled towards him, when within 100 yards the young clerk commenced to bare away, and following directions zealously, poured pounds of lead into the animal, who did not even swish his tail! Then the happy hunter rushed forward to discover that the tiger had been dead for many a day. And from somewhere in the foliage a general laugh proceeded. I quite believe this, because it was told to me by the one who shot the deceased tiger; but why did he not relate it before Monday evening?

One evening a party of gentlemen were sitting on the verandah of a bungalow in India, smoking and chatting lazily in the drowsy air. Suddenly, one of them was seen to quietly rise from his chair, go down the steps into the grounds, at the same time saying "get your guns."

It was noticed that by his side walked a tiger, and the other members of the party at once secured their guns and followed cautiously. At the bottom of the grounds they were amazed to find that the tiger had their friend between his paws pitching him to and fro as if in play. For some time they stood helpless; just spectators of a man being played with by a tiger; for the tiger could not be shot without grave danger to the man. Eventually an opportunity came, and the tiger was killed. It then transpired that his friend was sitting on the verandah, he was dangling his arm over

the side of his chair when his hand was suddenly seized by the tiger. He at once allowed himself to be dragged away, with the result related above. The arm was broken in two places. This was vouched for as being quite accurate and true in every detail. I make no comment.

I have yet to find a man who cannot relate a tiger story which possesses not one iota coming under the head of terminological inexactitudes; the narrators have been a revelation to me of British modesty and daring under most unusual circumstances. And these were the people who, previous to Monday, had laughed to scorn all reports of tigers having been seen on the Peak and in the New Territory. Personally, I have never tried conclusions with a tiger; I have disposed of certain felings whose peculiarities were that they persisted in utilising an adjacent roof as a concert platform. This peculiarity brought about their death; but no struggle, no singular mannerisms; just a squeal, and then the end.

A last remark sympathetically for golfers. An authority on tiger-stalking states that one of the many ways to effectively deal with a tiger, when suddenly brought face to face with one, is to fix him—with the eye.

ROBERT R. RANDOLPH.

THE TIGER SENSATION.

P.C. Gouche, who was mauled by the tiger, was yesterday reported as "still in danger, but holding his own."

Mr. Ho Tung has presented \$300 and Mr. Ho Kom Tong \$300 to a fund for the injured and the dependents of the Indian constable.

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the Sanitary Board was held yesterday, the President of the Department (Mr. G. N. Orme) presiding. There were also present:—The Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. S. B. C. Ross, Lieut.-Colonel Gordon-Hall, Mr. P. W. Goldring, Mr. Chan Kai Ming, Mr. Ng Hon Tsz, Dr. F. Clark (Medical Officer of Health), Dr. W. W. Pearse (Assistant Medical Officer of Health), and Mr. W. Bowen-Rowlands (Secretary).

PUBLIC NUISANCES.

Arising out of a minute by the President regarding the erection of a temporary latrine on the reclamation near the Reclamation Street Market, Yau-mat, Mr. Goldring said that there were certain latrines and water closets in Kowloon which at the present moment were being used as storing places for night soil, and he thought the inspectors in charge of this should see that it was not done.

The President said that every endeavour would be made to keep the proposed latrine on the reclamation in proper order, and the scavenging inspector would take special precautions to see that it was not improperly used. It would be understood that it might be closed at any time without notice if the Board so wished.

On the motion of the President, seconded by Hon. Mr. Hewett, it was decided to give the necessary permission.

A USEFUL SUGGESTION.

In regard to the arrangement of duties for the Sanitary Inspectors during the first half of the present year, Mr. Goldring said it would be instructive and useful to know the names and addresses of the inspectors in charge of the different districts, so that those who had complaints would know to whom to go. Outside the Docks at Hung Hom there was a malaria-breeding swamp, and if he only knew the address of the Inspector in charge of the district he could report it to him, and not make a public business of it.

The President approved of the suggestion, and said he would send members maps of the districts, with the names and addresses of the Sanitary Inspectors in charge.

THE "QUAINTS."

The versatility of the "Quaints" is unbounded. To an audience which included H.E. the Governor, Lady May and Miss May, the Colonial Secretary (Hon. Mr. Claud Severn), the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies), H. E. Signor Freitas (the Portuguese Minister), Com. Basil Taylor, and the Governor's Private Secretary (Mr. Sayer), the "Quaints" last night entertained with a programme which, for variety and excellence, has rarely been placed before Hongkong audiences. It varied from a pastoral playlet to "screaming comedy" and topical gags, which were so up-to-date that even deceased "stripes" came in for some Salisbury witticisms. And Salisbury was in his usual sheepish and whimsical mood. He had certain funny remarks to make about everything and everyone, but the most laughable of his apparently unconscious humour was retained for his mantle-shelf role of Cupid in that very clever and amusing conception of "what certain Dresden china people, who have been on the shelf for many years—the mantle-shelf—would say and sing when their previously inanimate forms were imbued with the capabilities of speech and action at midnight. In these "China Chimes," the motif lyrics of Agnes Croxton and E. Fane Mot, who tell of their china vase-love in a most touching manner, were a much-appreciated feature. This phantasy of a mantle-shelf is written by Dick Hewlett, and the music-scene and the construction of mantle-town is the work of Salisbury. It is a most picturesque and fanciful creation which, in itself, is a complete entertainment. The other items in the programme are all excellent and fully maintain the high reputation which the "Quaints" have gained during their visit to Hongkong.

IN THE ENEMY'S COUNTRY.
WHAT THE GERMANS THINK OF THE BRITISH.

"HYENAS."

The following is the second article by Mr. Alfred Arnold, a member of the staff of the London *Daily Express* who went to Germany, at great personal risk, on a mission on behalf of his journal.

I found Frankfurt decidedly more cheerful and hopeful than Düsseldorf. The reason is difficult to explain. All the cities of the German Empire receive the same war news, and I could find nothing in the Frankfurt newspapers particularly making for optimism.

The people, however, in this beautiful old city are convinced that Germany must win in the end, although they fear that the end is still far off. Here, as everywhere else, is the same deep, bitter hatred of England and the English. This was expressed with particular thoroughness in an interesting conversation I had with an infantry lieutenant.

He was very friendly and chatted quite frankly about the war, admitting that the Germans had been guilty of many tactical blunders.

"All the same, you will see that when the weather conditions improve we shall once more show the world that we have no equals either in strategy or tactics," he continued.

"I agree that is no excuse for the mistakes that have been made, but you must admit that the French on their side have certainly not exhibited any particular brilliancy in their operations. They remain more or less where they were two months ago. They can make no headway, and they are rapidly approaching a state of exhaustion."

I asked his opinion of the British, and at once his manner changed. He had spoken of the French with kindly tolerance. The word "England" made him almost snarl with rage.

"Ach wass! Don't talk to me about those dogs. It makes a German sick to think of their treachery. The English have been for years professing friendship for Germany, and all the time, in accordance with their essential falseness, they were waiting for an opportunity to attack us when we were in difficulties."

"They are the hyenas of Europe, beasts of darkness. No treatment can be too severe for such dogs. It would be absurd to fight them with any consideration. They simply would not understand."

"They must be beaten."

This officer spoke with a heat that undoubtedly denoted deep conviction, and as he thinks so thinks nearly every man and every woman in all the cities I visited. "England is the enemy, and England must and will be beaten."

As I have said, Frankfurt's faith in ultimate victory is unshaken, and it awaits the end with considerable cheerfulness.

There are no orchestras left in the fine halls, but they are well filled all day long. The famous opera house is open three evenings a week. The shop windows display the fashions of the latest German (not Paris) fashions.

There is rather more variety in the food supply here than in most other cities. At the restaurants I was able to obtain quite good freshwater fish, such as carp and bream, and excellent meat, though the bread was execrable. Beer has risen three-halves the price, a circumstance mainly due to the drafting of so many men from the breweries to the army. The Loewen and other breweries are now working only half-time, and the number of employees has been reduced to less than a third.

FULL OF WOUNDED.
Over 7,000 wounded are being cared for in the city's hospitals and in the villas of the suburbs. Fresh troops were leaving the city for France and Flanders during my short visit.

I was told that as many as six batteries of artillery, three cavalry regiments, and 35,000 infantry left one night, a fact which proves that Germany's last reserves have certainly not yet been reached.

THE JEW AND GERMAN.
Frankfurt is the traditional home of the German Jew. The great Rothschild family originally came from Frankfurt, and its population still includes many of the richest and most influential of the Jewish families owing allegiance to the Kaiser. I was particularly anxious to obtain the opinion of this wealthy and influential community; international connections necessarily help them to take a wide and comprehensive view.

German Jews are unquestionably loyal. Prayers for the success of the German arms are offered regularly in Frankfurt's five synagogues. Money is generously contributed to the war funds, and parcels of clothing and comforting luxuries are sent by the Frankfurt Jew to the soldiers in the fighting line.

Yet it was clear to me that they do not take the same view of the situation as their Christian fellow-citizens. A leading member of the community and a city councillor said to me:

"The German Jews are much too good patriots to allow themselves to be deceived by stories of mythical triumphs. We are eager to do our duty to the Fatherland. We do not shrink any sacrifice that may be imposed on us, but we greatly fear that much of the sacrifice will be in vain."

"It is true that Germany can still put many thousands of good troops in the field. We have food of sorts to last us another year if it be used with prudence, but on the whole, in common with most of my co-religionists, I am convinced that our general resources are much weaker than England's, and that therefore England must humble us in the end."

"The England that crushed Napoleon will crush Germany. Never in the history of the world was a more fatal mistake made than when our statesmen caused England's interference in this war to be inevitable."

My friend spoke slowly and deliberately and with evident sorrow. After a moment's silence he continued:

"Yet even if defeat should finally come, it is possible that even Germany herself may be the gainer. Defeat may clear the whole national atmosphere and make the empire a true democracy."

This was the only occasion during my stay in Germany that I heard the expression of such an opinion. Its importance lies in the fact that the speaker was a Jew and a financier of almost international importance. The Jews in Germany have a very real influence on the trend of national affairs, and it is just conceivable that they may before very long use that influence to hasten the end of what they apparently regard as a hopeless struggle.

A CHANGE IN GERMANY.

STILL CONFIDENT, BUT—

[BY A CORRESPONDENT OF THE "DAILY GRAPHIC."]

In the last day or two there has been a large increase in the exodus from Germany into Switzerland. This is chiefly due to the progress made by the French troops in Upper Alsace, and the orders of General Gaede, the officer commanding the troops in that district, for subjects of neutral States to leave it. It is true that, as a result of the sensation caused by this order, General Gaede has tried to attenuate its effect by stating that in special cases demands to continue in residence on the part of neutrals will receive individual consideration. But there has been no cancelling of the general dispositions of the decree.

I have talked with a large number of such refugees who have just left Germany as to the state of public opinion in that country. They are all unanimous in declaring that a change is gradually taking place. The warlike exaltation that marked the beginning of the war, when the whole nation was convinced that Germany would gain a crushing victory, no longer exists. The Government is leaving no stone unturned to maintain this warlike enthusiasm by announcing, *ubi erit*, every fait d'armes, real or imaginary of the German army. But the fact that it is held tight, both on the eastern and western frontiers, and that no one can tell how long the war will last, has everywhere given food for serious reflection.

"WE WILL REAP NOTHING FROM IT."

This does not mean that the German people has in the least degree lost its confidence in the final victory of its arms. But it begins to fear that this victory will cost so dear that Germany will earn nothing by the war. "Wir werden nichts ernten" ("We will reap nothing from it") is the fashion in which the "Realpolitik" in Germany now sums up the situation. From the point of view of "Realpolitik" the war is bad business, as the working expenses are too high.

But it would be idle to shut one's eyes to the fund of patience, resignation and tenacity which the German people possess. The effort which it has put forth against the Allies can only be described in their favourite expression, "kolossal." The unanimity of all ranks and conditions of men, the formidable activity and the ordered method which governs it, and the spirit of sacrifice which animates all classes, civil and military, leave Germany still the most formidable of enemies.

I have nowhere been able to hear any confirmation of the pretended proposals made, through indirect channels, by Germany to France (of which rumors have been current in a certain section of the Press of Europe), that the latter country should receive Alsace-Lorraine if she will consent to abandon England and make a separate peace. The question of Alsace-Lorraine is one on which public opinion in Germany is unanimous. She will never give up the province she conquered in 1870 unless crushing defeat has after a complete and distinction of class or creed, considers that the surrender of Alsace-Lorraine would be the moral bankruptcy of the Empire.

THE ECONOMIC FACTOR.
This could only be imposed on Germany by complete national disaster, and this has certainly not yet been inflicted by the Allies. "Our military situation," the Germans declare, "still seems to us to be intact. We are waging war in the enemy's territory. To the east as well as to the west, we have put up solid barriers. The admirable organization of our railways enables us to transport our forces rapidly from one front to the other, and to choose the point where we desire to give the maximum of our effort. Militarily, therefore, our situation is not so desperate that it could justify a cessation of territory. And we have still powerful reserves which we can mobilise in the Spring."

There remains, however, the economic war by which the Allies hope to reduce Germany. Of this it is more difficult to appreciate the results. Up to the present, from all I hear from the other side of the frontier, there has so far been no actual scarcity of provisions. The people one meets in the streets in German towns and cities, I am told by Swiss who have had occasion to travel much in Germany since the beginning of the war, look as prosperous and well-fed as ever. It is true that they must be sparing in their consumption of bread, but this does not worry them much. The Germans never were great bread-eaters, as, for instance, are the French.

Most minute precautions have been taken by the German Government to prevent the waste of cereals. The proportion of wheat flour to potato-flour has been regulated by decree. In order to facilitate the surveillance of the bakeries, bread can only be baked between seven in the morning and seven in the evening. Cakes and pastry must not contain more than 10 per cent. of wheat-flour, and in certain localities they are only allowed to be baked three times a week.

MOBILISING THE HAUSFRAU.
The recent letter of the Minister of the Interior to Professor Sernig was really an open letter addressed to German housewives. The Minister implores them to exercise the strictest economy. He enters into the most familiar details of the household economy. They must not throw away the remains of meals, but utilise them with care. In fact, the Government—after mobilising the men of the country—is now mobilising the deutsche Hausfrau. The Minister of the Interior makes it a matter of conscience for them to serve their country in the kitchens, as their sons and husbands serve it in the trenches. "Whoever," he declares, "does not observe the prescriptions issued for the national alimentation commits a crime against the Fatherland as would a soldier who does not defend it to his dying breath."

These words prove that in Government circles the economic situation of Germany is taken most seriously.

WHERE THE TRENCHES MEET.

VIEW OF THE BATTLEFIELD FROM FRENCH OBSERVATION POST.

By the courtesy of the French War Office, Mr. Sidney Low has been permitted to visit the Allied front. He was able to examine the French military arrangements at first hand, and to be present at one of those artillery combats which are the salient feature of the present war. The following are extracts from Mr. Low's third article appearing in the *Standard*:

An officer invited us to visit the post of observation. It is a square platform erected on the very edge of the ridge on which No. 4 and its colleagues are placed, with a light network and a thin screen of bushes in front. Here you may see the whole terrain of the light and begin to understand what it means. I may not indicate the precise locality, but it is one that appears a good deal in the official despatches. There is a plain some four miles wide which extends from below this ridge of ours to the slopes of the hills on which, or behind which, the German heavy batteries are in position. There are villages and farms scattered about the level, now all deserted and in the midst of the little town of B—, with its empty houses, and a silent factory. The place is of some strategic importance, so that its possession has been fiercely contested for many weeks past.

The French trenches come right up to the town on one side, and the German trenches on the other are close to it. A little further out, the trenches almost meet; for the rival sappers working underground towards one another found themselves stopped by a mass of rocks on one face of which the French traverse ends, and on the other side the German. From this point the barrows radiate right and left in the form of a cross.

These approach ditches are too dangerous to be used; but the other trenches are full of men. From our view-point, however, not a living thing can be seen anywhere on the plain. Only the long brown lines trailing and zigzagging across the green indicate the burrows of the rival infantry; not a man nor the glint of a bayonet is perceptible. A day or two ago the French drove the enemy out of one of his advanced trenches, and now the Germans are trying to shell out the new occupants, and we, up here on our wooded ridge, are busy shelling the shellers.

FURIOUS BOMBARDMENT.

I said the town of B— was empty, but that is not quite true. For somewhere among its vacant buildings we have established our reconnaissance posts, and it is there that during officers from these batteries of ours are taking careful observation of the effects of the hostile fire, and letting us know where, through the telephone, where the shells come from and from what range they are thrown. The Germans are apparently swayed by these proceedings, and try to check them by directing a furious cannonade at B— itself, as well as upon the adjacent trenches. We can see the splashes of red fire ranging about the roofs of the houses, buzzing round the black pointing finger of the factory chimney, throwing up jets of water as they fall into the large pond just outside the town. There must be an inferno of noise and confusion down there; but our observers live through it all, and go on calmly sending up their notes and reports through the wire, so that our skillful gunners up here can keep their fire steadily on the German batteries with damaging results. We scan the opposite crests with our glasses and watch the grey cloud gushing out, now from one point, now from another, and mark the angry blaze and sparkle where the missiles strike and burst. Sometimes we can see them jump perilously near the French trenches. But our stream of heavy projectiles is evidently disturbing the aim of the German gunners, and their fire is growing looser. Many of their shells explode harmlessly far out upon the plain, and sometimes the trained eyes of the observers beside us can note, though we cannot, that they bury themselves in the earth without exploding at all.

DIRECTING THE "FIRE."

We step down from the platform into the excavated chamber immediately below, which is a sort of counting-tower, as well as an office and a living room for the officer in command. Here he can see what is happening in safety through slits cut in the face of the cliff, and control the fire of his guns. It is quite a roomy little apartment, with a table, a cooking stove, and a chair or two, and a whole array of telephones. There are wires to the field telephones in the advanced trenches, where an officer is sending reports on the effect of the shots, and wires to the posts in B—, and wires to the sections doing the actual shooting behind us. A couple of artillerymen have their ears at the instruments, and orders and messages are rattled out in rapid succession. "Number One, more elevation." "Number Two, prepare to fire." "Number Two has fired." "Number Three falls short." "Number Four, load with shrapnel."

It goes on for a couple of hours, this artillery duel, and all the while the smoke is rising over the hills, the air is filled with thunder, and the spurts of flame start up all over the ground, now scattered, now close together, now singly, now in groups, like violent fire-works. And indeed, we seem to be watching a very noisy pyrotechnic display, until we remind ourselves with a shudder that any of those lurid squibs and crackers might pile twenty living men into a mangled heap if it happened to fall among them.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Siberia, from San Francisco, etc., for Hongkong, Mr. Harry Beck, Miss Ida Bohm, Mr. and Mrs. C. Baldwin, Mr. D. S. Bellamore, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Chase, Mr. and Mrs. M. Fletcher, Rev. M. F. Gleason, Chaplain, U.S.N., Miss Lena Hahfeld, Rev. and Mrs. D. A. Hayes, Miss Marie Hinton, Capt. H. A. Hutchings, U.S.A., Mr. F. I. Hutchinson, Mr. D. S. Hewitt, Mr. E. L. Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Lorber, Mr. G. H. Muriel, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Murray, Master S. S. Murray, Master A. A. Murray, Mr. D. J. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Peebles, Miss Beatrice Peebles, Mrs. C. M. Pluygers, Mrs. H. W. Pillsbury, Mr. Clarke Robinson, Mrs. C. E. Ryder, Mrs. Louis F. Snow, Mr. Robert C. Snow, Mrs. Mary Smith, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Severance, Mr. H. L. Schamberger, Mr. C. H. Thomas, Mr. H. C. Wilcox, and Mr. A. F. White.

Per *Polynesian*, for Hongkong, from Marseilles, Mr. Chassaing, from Colombo, Mr. W. H. Prior, from Singapore, Mr. H. L. Moss, Mr. H. C. Davies, and Mr. Abraham, from Saigon, Mr. M. Mock, Mr. R. P. Peneau, Mr. M. A. and Strouck.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STAMMERS.

ANNA, Norwegian str., 1,017, T. Odner, 3rd March—Bangkok 27th February, Rice and Mill—Thorsen & Co.

BOLLEROS, Norwegian str., 858, T. A. Johnson, 4th March—Bangkok 23rd February, Rice—Order.

BOYABIN, Russian str., 995, G. Beiding, 6th March—Hohow 5th March, Coal—Chinese.

CHENNA, British str., 1,337, R. Robertson, 2nd March—Bangkok and Swatow 1st March, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

CHONGKOW, British str., 1,195, J. Doyle, 7th March—Kwang Yen 4th March, Stone—Shawan, Tomes & Co.

CHONGKOW, British str., 1,424, Holmwood, 7th March—Swatow 8th March, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

DEVAWONGSE, British str., 1,047, C. W. Shearer, 4th March—Saigon 27th February, General—Order.

FRUENING, Chinese str., 975, A. B. Bains, 28th February—Shanghai 24th February, General—Chinese.

FOOCHOW, British str., 1,227, J. R. Owen, 8th March—Shanghai 4th March, General—Butterfield & Swire.

IGERS, Norwegian str., 875, E. Fingelsen, 6th March—Daly 27th February, General—Chinese.

FRITZHOFF, Norwegian str., 891, Kristensen, 6th March—Bangkok 24th February, Rice—Chinese.

GLENFALLOCH, British str., 1,434, Bainbridge, 8th March—Singapore 2nd March, General—Chinese.

HONG BER, British str., 2,036, V. Egdorn, 6th March—Singapore 27th February, General—Chinese.

HUE, French str., 742, A. Cornelissen, 8th March—Haiphong 4th March, General—A. R. Marty.

KWANGTUNG, Chinese str., Stewart, 3rd March—Shanghai 28th February, General—Chinese.

KWONGSANG, British str., 1,429, W. F. Richard, 2nd March—Shanghai 26th February, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

MEXICO CITY, British str., 3,179, N. A. Starkey, 4th March—Moji 26th February, Coal—Mitsui Bishi Goshi Kaisha.

MYOISAN MARU, Japanese str., 1,998, Munakato, 4th March—Wakamatsu 28th February, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

ROKOSAN MARU, Japanese str., 1,147, S. Mactoni, 4th March—Hongay 2nd March, Coal—Bradley & Co.

RUM, American str., 1,308, J. Miller, 5th March—Saigon 1st March, Rice—Shewan, Tomes & Co.

SALAMIS, British str., 4,708, D. A. Gardner, 7th March—South Africa 20th January, General—Bank Line, Ltd.

SZECHUEN, British str., 1,125, Barkus, 4th March—Chefoo 45th February, Beans and General—Butterfield & Swire.

TAHORE, British str., 4,055, T. R. McKay, 2nd March—San Francisco 31st January, Petroleum—Standard Oil Co.

TAX SANG, British str., 977, W. McClure, 6th March—Haiphong 2nd March, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

TIKINI, Dutch str., 2,861, W. H. Lap, 3rd March—Sourabaya, Sugar—Java-China-Japan Lijn.

TULATAP, Dutch str., 2,470, E. E. C. Van Scherneck, 28th February—Batavia 24th January, General—Java-China-Japan Lijn.

TYMANORE, Dutch str., 5,030, A. W. La Rooy, 3rd March—Amoy 2nd March, General—Java-China-Japan Lijn.

TAIGOKIA, Dutch str., 1,035, Vigeboom, 2nd March—Singapore 24th February, Bulk Oil—Asiatic Petroleum Co.

USOAS, British str., 2,897, P. Stewart, 2nd March—San Francisco 31st January, Oil—Standard Oil Co.

VAND, Norwegian str., 874, Jobsen, 2nd March—Haiphong 28th February, General—Thorsen & Co.

WAI SHING, British str., 1,140, J. M. Picknell, 6th March—Swatow 4th March, Rice—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

YET MARU No. 2, Japanese str., 1,126, Itani, 7th March—Miike 25th February, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TONIGHT

9.15 p.m.—Henry Dallas at the Theatre Royal.—"The Quins."

Tuesday, 16th March:—

2.30 p.m.—Auction of a Large and Valuable Collection of Antiques China and Curios at Sales Rooms, by Mr. Geo. P. Lammer.

4 p.m.—An Operetta Children's Matinee at the French Convent.

Thursday, 18th March:—

12.30 p.m.—Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. Meeting of Shareholders.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of a Large and Valuable Collection of Antiques China and Curios at Sales Rooms, by Mr. Geo. P. Lammer.

Friday, 19th March:—

6 p.m.—An Operetta at the French Convent.

Saturday, 20th March:—

6 p.m.—An Operetta at the French Convent.

Tuesday, 23rd March:—

Noon—China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd. Meeting of Shareholders.

12.15 p.m.—Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd. Meeting of Shareholders.

Thursday, 25th March:—

Noon—China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. Meeting of Shareholders.

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TJIPANAS JAYA Second half of Mar. JAPAN Second half of Mar.

TJIP DAS JAYA Second half of Apr. JAPAN Second half of Apr.

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SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

ATSUTA MARU, Japanese str., 5,044, M. Yoshikawa, 9th March—Middlesbrough 22nd January, General—Order.

CHIVENS, Chinese str., 1,177, Ross, 9th March—Shanghai 5th March, General—Chinese.

HAIMUN, British str., 641, A. H. Stewart, 9th March—Swatow 8th March, General—Douglas LaPraik & Co.

HOLHOW, British str., 999, Freer, 8th March—Hollow 7th March, General—Butterfield & Swire.

ISSHIN MARU, Japanese str., 921, Yoshikawa, 9th March—Putra Island 9th March, Salt—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

IYO MARU, Japanese str., 5,300, O. Kumato, 8th March—Singapore 2nd March, Cotton—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

KANAGAWA MARU, Japanese str., 3,889, K. Higo, 8th March—Moji 3rd March, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

KEIJO MARU, Japanese str., 1,184, D. Imadzu, 8th March—Moji 2nd March, General—Order.

KENKON MARU, Japanese str., 2,001, S. Sasaki, 9th March—Moji 3rd March, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

KUICHOW, British str., 9th March—Canton.

KWANTOW, Chinese str., 9th March—Canton.

POLYNESIAN, French str., 5,343, Costa, 9th March—Marseilles 7th February, General—Messageries Maritimes.

SIBERIA, American str., 11,294, A. Zeeder, 9th March—San Francisco 6th February, General—Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

SZUCHEN, British str., 9th March—Canton.

TEUCER, British str., 5,810, W. Yarwood, 9th March—Singapore 4th March, General—Butterfield & Swire.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
March 9th.

BEYAWONGSE, British str., for Saigon.

GLENFALLOCH, British str., for Amoy.

SZUCHEN, British str., for Ningpo.

HUE, French str., for K. C. Wan.

DEPARTURES.

MARCH 9th.

ALBANA, British str., for Chingwantao.

CHILDAN, Norwegian str., for Bangkok.

CHINREDA, British str., for Manila.

CHIVENS, Chinese str., for Canton.

HAIKANG, British str., for Swatow.

HYSON, British str., for Liverpool.

INDOKALKA, British str., for Singapore.

IYO MARU, Japanese str., for Moji.

KAPONG, British str., for Hoihow.

KOREA, American str., for San Francisco.

SHENKING, British str., for Shanghai.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The T.K.K. str. *Chiyu Maru* will arrive at this port from San Francisco, Japan ports and Manila on the afternoon of 10th March.

The str. *Umara* left Calcutta on the 8th March, and may be expected here on or about the 25th March.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.
The E. & A. str. *Empire* left Sydney for this port via Queensland Ports and Manila on the 6th March, and may be expected to arrive here on or about 28th March.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. str. *Nubia* left Singapore for this port on the 6th March, p.m., with the outward English mails, and is due here on the 12th March, at about daylight.

UNBROUGHT STEAMERS.

The str. *Orissa*, from Shanghai and Kobe, left Moji on the 4th March, p.m., and may be expected here on or about the 10th March.

The str. *Itala*, from Calcutta and Straits, left Saigon on the 7th March, p.m., and may be expected here on or about the 12th March.

The G.N. str. *Minnesota*, from Seattle, arrived at Yokohama on the 2nd February. She left Yokohama via usual Japan ports and Manila on the 24th for Hongkong, where she is expected on or about 12th March.

The str. *Nangola* left Calcutta on the 3rd March, and may be expected here on or about the 25th March.

The Barber Line str. *St. Egbert* left New York for Hongkong via Suez Canal on the 2nd January and is now due.

The Barber Line str. *Bolton Castle* for Hongkong via Panama Canal left New York on the 29th January and is therefore due to arrive here about the beginning of April.

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Mrs. Bowler.
Mr. & Mrs. Carmichael.
Mr. H. A. Cartwright.
Mr. M. C. C. Caselli.
Mr. & Mrs. Colleshaw.
Mr. & Mrs. Conard.
Mr. & Mrs. Critchdon.
C. I. Darling.
Mrs. R. C. Edwards.
Mrs. Elliot & children.
Major Faichins.
Mr. & Mrs. A. Findley.
Mr. & Mrs. B. A. Hale.
Mr. Col. Gordon Hall.
Mr. F. A. Hazeland.
Mrs. Horbender.
Major Humphreys.

Mr. & Mrs. W. G. Humphreys.
Mr. H. U. Jeffries.
Mr. & Mrs. Kelwin.
Mr. L. C. Jones.
Mrs. L. Jones.
Mr. A. L. Lofie.
Mrs. Martin & children.
Mr. & Mrs. E. V. Mitchell.
Mr. & Mrs. Moss and child.
Mr. Stewart Oxley.
Miss Murray Prior.
Mr. & Mrs. L. P. Plummer.
Major P. P. P.
Mr. & Mrs. R. P. P.
Mr. & Mrs. S. P. P.
Mr. & Mrs. T. P. P.
Mr. & Mrs. U. P. P.
Mr. & Mrs. V. P. P.
Mr. & Mrs. W. P. P.
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Mr. & Mrs. Y. P. P.
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Mr. & Mrs. B. Jones.
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Mr. & Mrs. E. W. Reynolds.
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Mr. & Mrs. P. W. Reynolds.
Mr. & Mrs. Q. W. Reynolds.
Mr. & Mrs. R. W. Reynolds.
Mr. & Mrs. S. W. Reynolds.
Mr. & Mrs. T. W. Reynolds.
Mr. & Mrs. U. W. Reynolds.
Mr. & Mrs. V. W. Reynolds.
Mr. & Mrs. W. W. Reynolds.
Mr. & Mrs. X. W. Reynolds.
Mr. & Mrs. Y. W. Reynolds.
Mr. & Mrs. Z. W. Reynolds.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "K." nearest Hongkong "H." midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "M." and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "K.W." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	WORTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	SARDINIA	Brit. str.	1 m.	J. T. Jeffery	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 12th inst. at Noon.
LONDON & SINGAPORE, VIA PENANG, COLOMBO, & C.	NARU	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. Collyer	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 12th inst. at 10 A.M.
LONDON	CHANGHONGHIE	Brit. str.	1 m.	S. Wada	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 14th inst. at Noon.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, & C.	MISHIMA MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	Charbonnel	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 20th inst. at 1 P.M.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & LIVERPOOL	ATLANTIQUE	Brit. str.	1 m.	K. Hori	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 20th inst. at 3 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C., & TACOMA VIA SUEZ & JAPAN	CITY OF CORINTH	Brit. str.	1 m.	Noma	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 20th inst. at Noon.
NEW YORK VIA PANAMA CANAL	CHIGO MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	A. W. Nelson	DOYER & Co., LTD.	To-day, at 1 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, & C.	AKI MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	Soyeda	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst. at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, & C.	ST. ROBERT	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. G. Stevens	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 23rd inst. at 10.30 A.M.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA & JAPAN, & C.	KOREA	Am. str.	1 m.	E. S. Baile	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	To-day.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA & JAPAN, & C.	CHITO MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	Soyeda	GIDE, LIVINGSTON & Co.	On 12th inst. at 11 A.M.
MEXICAN, PERUVIAN & CHILE PORTS VIA JAPAN	UHINA	Am. str.	1 m.	Yagi	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 16th inst. at 4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	NIFFON MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	E. Forsyth	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 15th inst. at 10 A.M.
JAPAN	ANTO MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	Schuch	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day, at Noon.
MOJI & KOBE	SA. ADEMAR	Jap. str.	1 m.	V. Lissac	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 17th inst. at D'light.
TIENTSI	TAKO MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	Lasino	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 19th inst. at D'light.
TIENTSI VIA WEIHAWEI	TUNYAP	Dut. str.	1 m.	Yoshikawa	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	To-day, at 10 A.M.
TIENTSI	RIKO MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	W. F. Blohard	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day, at 5 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	BOMAT MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	S. Medthol	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-morrow, at D'light.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KUICHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	S. Finderson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 12th inst. at D'light.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHOWANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	Date	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	About 12th inst.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	SAKURU MARU	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. B. Garwood, R.N.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 15th inst. at D'light.
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	1 m.	K. E. Tuebhen	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 16th inst.
SHANGHAI & KOBE	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	1 m.	Butler	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 18th inst.
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	1 m.	D. Asbury	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	1 m.	Barke	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 12th inst. at D'light.
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	1 m.	Y. Yamamoto	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	1 m.	K. Murakami	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 14th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. Kobayashi	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 17th inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. H. Stewart	DOUGLAS LARBAKE & Co.	To-day, at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	1 m.	W. C. Pasmore	DOUGLAS LARBAKE & Co.	On 15th inst. at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	1 m.	J. W. Evans	DOUGLAS LARBAKE & Co.	On 16th inst. at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. E. Hodgins	DOUGLAS LARBAKE & Co.	On 18th inst. at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	1 m.	W. G. G. Leask	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 16th inst. at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	1 m.	S. Tokushige	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th inst. at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	1 m.	P. Rolfe	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	1 m.	H. Nomura	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th inst.
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	1 m.	T. Miyata	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	1 m.	Langlands	DAVID BASSON & Co., Ltd.	On 13th inst.
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	1 m.	D. A. Gardner	THE BANK LINE LTD.	On 12th inst.
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	1 m.	Jarrett	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 16th inst. at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst.
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	1 m.	R. A. Matthews	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 23rd inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	1 m.	W. McClure	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	1 m.	Imaiumi	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 13th inst. at 10 A.M.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW "KWONGSANG" Thursday, 11th Mar., D'light.

Hoihow and Hoihow "TAKSANG" Thursday, 11th Mar., 10 A.M.

SHANGHAI "CHONGSANG" Friday, 12th Mar., D'light.

MANILA "LOONGSANG" Saturday, 13th Mar., 5 P.M.

SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA "YATSHING" Tuesday, 16th Mar., 3 P.M.

TIENTSI VIA WEIHAWEI "CHIPSING" Wednesday, 17th Mar., D'light.

TIENTSI "CHONGSHING" Friday, 19th Mar., D'light.

SANDAKAN VIA JESSELTON "MAUSANG" Saturday, 20th Mar., Noon.

MANILA "YUSANG" Saturday, 20th Mar., 3 P.M.

The Steamers "KOWANG" and "POONGSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time complete 120 days. This service is supplemented by the "YATSHING" and "CHIPSANG" and leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning 100 days direct to Hongkong. Time complete 60 days.

A daily qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,

Hongkong, 10th March, 1915. GENERAL MANAGERS.

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NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

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Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking

Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates

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Hongkong, 16th April, 1914.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE—HOMEWARDS.

LONDON ... "CARNARVONSHIRE" ... On 11th April.

LONDON ... "MONMOUTHSHIRE" ... On 6th June.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

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AGENTS

Hongkong, 15th February, 1915.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

OPERATING MODERN HIGH POWERED TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMERS.

MONGOLIA 27000 tons MANCHURIA 27000 tons

KOREA 19000 tons SIBERIA 18000 tons

CHINA 10200 tons NILE 11000 tons

PERSIA 5000 tons

Between Hong Kong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco

"THE SHORELINE BELT"—The Most Comfortable Route to America and Europe

SIBERIA (via Manila) Sailing WEDNESDAY, 17th Mar., at 1 P.M.

CHINA (via Manila) TUESDAY, 30th Mar., at Noon.

MANCHURIA TUESDAY, 6th Apr., at 1 P.M.

MONGOLIA TUESDAY, 4th May at 1 P.M.

These steamers are famous for their modern equipment, comfort, and the superiority of the cuisine, which is under the personal supervision of Mr. V. Morel, the world-famous chef.

Large staterooms, equipped with electric fans, and running water. Berths equipped with electric reading lamps. Numerous amusements—billiard, swimming tank, electric organ, etc., etc.—not a dull moment throughout the trip.

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to

R. O. MORTON, AGENT, King's Buildings.

TEL. No. 141.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LIMITED.

Telegraphic Address—"DOCK," Yokohama.

Codes used—A.E.C. 4th and 5th Editions, Lieber's, Scott's, A.I. and Watkin's.

DRY DOCK DEPARTMENT—Telephone Nos. 378, 506, 681, 2050, 3470.

NO. 1 DOCK Docking Length 615 ft. NO. 2 DOCK Docking Length 378 ft. NO. 3 DOCK Docking Length 451 ft.

Every description of repair work undertaken. A large assortment of material including tail shafts are kept in stock. Two powerful tow boats, floating derrick to lift 45 tons, pneumatic, electric, hydraulic plants, etc. Manufacturers of engines, boilers, tugs, lighters, constructional steel work, etc. Tenders on short notice by letter or cable.

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99 buildings, principally of brick and steel, containing private bonded warehouses and sugar consumption tax covered warehouses. Floor area 87,917 square yards, or 14 acres.

Every description of warehousing, Custom-house brokerage and insurance under taken. Rates moderate.

Mooring Basin, 600 feet by 180 feet by 25 feet deep, adjoining the docks and warehouses.

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VESSELS ON THE BERTH

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PANAMA, GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

The Steamship

"SARDINIA."

Capt. J. T. Jeffery, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port for BOMBAY on FRIDAY, the 12th March, 1915, at NOON, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above ports, in connection with the Co's s.s. "Maurice," from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed via Bombay and transhipped to the s.s. "ARABIA," due in London on the 23rd April, 1915.

Passes will be received at the Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to E. A. HEWITT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 27th February, 1915.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT THE MALABAR COAST.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK VIA PANAMA CANAL. S.S. "ST. ROBERT" On or about 25th Mar.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL. S.S. "LENOX" On or about 27th March.

For Freight and further information, apply to DODWELL & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1915.

VISITORS AT HOTELS.

HONGKONG.

Mr. E. S. Abbot.

Mr. G. E. Anderson.

Mr. H. G. Allen.

Mr. D. C. Ballmore.

Mr. L. Buckingsale.

Mr. G. A. Bena.

Mrs. E. R. Bellios.

Mr. C. D. J. Bell.

Capt. & Mrs. Barry.

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